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SIXPENCE

CRACUM

AFFILIATION TO I.U.S.

The recent Easter Conference of the New Zealand University Students' Association in Dunedin was notable for its decision to affiliate to the International Union of Students. This question has been under consideration by N.Z.U.S.A. and college executives for over twelve months, and the decision to affiliate will involve changes in the nature of N.Z.U.S.A. itself. This body has hitherto been a co-ordinating link between students' associations; it has exercised a general control over Tournaments, represented students on the national level, and pursued schemes for the benefit of students as a whole. Now it will become a link between the local associations and I.U.S., and will become responsible for considerably more organising work in its own right. Symptomatic of this change is the decision to hold a student congress under its auspices.

The immediate effect of affiliation to I.U.S. will be closer relations with students in Australia. N.Z.U.S.A. has realised that the subscription to I.U.S. of 6d per student is a large amount to send to Europe. As the extent to which New Zealand would gain directly by this is open to speculation, it is proposed to retain a proportion of the amount for use in the Pacific area. This will be administered by a Pacific Bureau, consisting in the first instance of representatives of Australian and New Zealand student organisations. The intensification of inter-Dominion relations is considered the only feasible prelude to relations with other Pacific countries such as the United States and Indonesia.

The desirability of affiliation to I.U.S. has been questioned in an editorial in critic of April 8. It is there suggested that reckless "affiliation to ever bigger and more bloodless organisations" is undesirable. "The magic idea is affiliation; if only we can affiliate here and affiliate there, there will soon be an end of our troubles. Affiliation is taken to be a good thing in itself." The value of these remarks would be greater if they fitted the case. N.Z.U.S.A. has considered affiliation to I.U.S. in all its aspects; it has sought and obtained full accounts of the activities, structure, procedure, financial control, and provisions for representation of I.U.S. N.Z.U.S.A. were fully aware to what they were affiliating, what it does, and how it does it. After closely examining it, there seemed insufficient justification for standing out of an organisation to which the great majority of national student bodies

belong. In concurring with that view, we feel that there is an obligation on students in more fortunate countries to give what moral and material support they can to students who are less favourably situated. New Zealand students clearly fall into the former category.

Critic suggests that "I.U.S. is an international telephone system over which nothing is said." "What message," it is asked, "can we send along our international wires? Think hard to find something that is not unhelpful, sentimental bilge." This idea is based on a misconception. I.U.S. is an active body, which has already organised, among other things, a European student games meeting at Paris. This is very much down to earth, and it hoped to conduct similar activities in the Pacific area. The projected travel concessions are far from sentimental bilge, but will benefit all students, including New Zealanders. Critic's view that travel in other countries is not beneficial is hard to sustain; even a simple sight-seeing tour is surely broadening to the student mind. We do not accept the view that insularity is a virtue in New Zealanders.

"How can one student speak at Prague for all New Zealand students? Either he must voice the result of polls among all the students on various questions, in which case a letter would serve as well as cost much less; or he will speak for himself, and thereby become much more interesting, but no longer representative." The answer to this is that on some matters the representative's instructions are explicit; in these matters he will be representative. In others, the very fact that he is a New Zealander will probably result in his expressing a point of view as characteristically "New Zealand" as could be elicited from the most extensive polls.

Affiliation to I.U.S. will cost the Students' Association about £60 per annum. It may seem that this is a large sum to disburse for little tangible return. For many days we have been casting a substantial levy upon the waters of N.Z.U.S.A., and it has returned to us at last in the form of a 2/- reduction on all examination papers. In view of the possibilities which I.U.S. offers of international co-operation in the Pacific area alone, quite apart from its material dividends, we are in support of the decision to affiliate. The matter has been carefully weighed, extensively explored, and finally judged. The course taken appears to be both morally and logically correct.

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● Mac Grant's regretted imminent departure for Australia leaves a vacancy on the staff for a Male Sports Reporter. Anyone interested should ring Tom Wells.

● The Circulation Manager would appreciate the assistance of more men and women in selling Craccum, particularly from 5 to 7 p.m. Please leave a note for Iris Brown.

New Chair of Architectural Design

Professor Light Deplores Architects' Clannishness

"The standard of this school of Architecture compares favourably with that of any in England, and most of the students are about the same average," said Professor A. C. Light, who holds the new Chair of Architectural Design at the School of Architecture. "In common with some of the English schools, there are a few students of exceptional ability, but in the main the average of English and New Zealand students are much the same."

Professor Light, who holds a B.A. with honours in Architecture, was in charge of the school at Hull before he came to this country. At the same time he had a private practice at Leeds, but during the war there was not much building done in Britain, and the private practice produced little actual work.

"Modern" Trend Influential

In the short time that he has been occupying his chair here, Professor Light has not been able to form any opinion of the influence that regional conditions and history have had on the students, but considers that the ready access to overseas trends available through overseas magazines has played a greater part in shaping their ideas. New Zealand conditions do limit them, however, because of the lack of variety of building materials which are used. The main ones here are concrete and wood, there is no building stone of any great value, and bricks are prohibitively priced. In the main, the students here are most influenced by the "modern" trend typified by severity of line and the absence of decoration.

Commenting on the State housing here, Professor Light recalled a statement he made to the Press similar to the "sniveling snufflebuster" statement made by Mr. William Clough-Ellis in Wellington recently, in which he said that individually the State houses were pleasant, but that no attempt had been made to arrange them in a scheme that would be pleasant, fit in with the surroundings and provide a unified system in which the inhabitants could live. The trouble with the arrangement of New Zealand housing in general was that the original sub-division was done by a sur-

veyor without the co-operation of an architect. The surveyor would be able to provide the maximum number of sections compatible with the local regulations, all neatly and squarely laid out. The architect would give a sub-division which would be utilitarian, and at the same time would give the housing development a character of its own.

Contrast in England

In contrast to this, the English equivalent to our State housing was done by the local bodies. There had been housing estates laid out in the West Riding of Yorkshire before the war that were planned, both in their housing and in their layout. A common mistake with these had been that the designers were too taken up with the possibility of the

look of the estates on paper. They designed them with flowing curved streets and a perfect paper design. The mistake was that one tended to lose one's sense of direction in them, and the streets gave access, but went nowhere. This was being corrected, and the present plans were much more practical.

"County and Borough Council housing in Britain is very important; in fact, in the latest regulations four out of five housing permits issued must be to local authorities. However, the main housing schemes in Britain since the war ended had been pre-fabs. In the erection of these the local bodies are responsible for preparing the site and laying the foundations of the buildings. When this is done the Ministry of Works comes and drops a pre-fab on the site. These temporary houses were put on lots and vacant areas, and it was not planned to use the sites for permanent houses. This was the position as far as pre-fabs went," said Professor Light.

Redesigning the Cities

He then went on to say something about the planning of bomb-damaged cities. "The Government had given the local authorities power to purchase such land compulsorily, and to go ahead with comprehensive plans to re-design the cities. This had been taken advantage of in most cases, and cities such as Hull, Plymouth, Bristol and parts of London had adopted, or were considering such plans."

Concluding, Professor Light expressed his views on the "clannishness" of Architectural students who seemed always to be more or less separate from the rest of the college. He had noticed this in most of the schools he had been at, either as a teacher or a student, except in London. "Here," he said, "we came into what was sometimes rather violent contact with the engineering students who were in the opposite building." He said that the separation of the Architectural School from the rest of the college is not the best of arrangements.

"Although I have not been here very long," said Professor Light, "I look forward to the time when I will know the college and the individual students better." We hope that we will get to know Professor Light better.



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"Cold and Dark in The Shadows" JAMES BERTRAM: *SHADOW OF A WAR*

JAMES BERTRAM'S *Shadow of a War* is an unsatisfying book. Reviewing, that poor relation, can only judge, within the limits of the reviewer's ability, how far any work accomplishes what it was intended to accomplish. This book does not slide easily into any of the accepted literary pigeon-holes. Biographies are important, as a rule, either because of their absolute literary value (in the technical sense) or because of the character of their central figure. In *The Shadow of a War* neither of these two can claim much significance.

The texture of the work is curiously uneven. Mr. Bertram's prose wavers between terse vividness on the one hand and clumsy cliché on the others. Its mean level is that of adequate journalism. Mr. Bertram swoops dangerously close, at times, to the precious. As the civilian volunteers march out of a Hongkong barracks at three o'clock of a tracer-streaked Christmas morning, to face enemy action for the first time—"Trop de brouillamini," my mind insisted sleepily. And the occasional lapses into sentimentality and scented quotation are, I feel, out of tone with the heroic quality of the whole.

MY chief complaint is that Mr. Bertram has written too much. To leave a glow on the page the mind must be at white heat. Too often, far too often, the tension slackens in the book; we are compelled to wade through trivialities between the peaks of intensity. The first part of the book moves slowly. The long chapter on New Zealand politics (past and present) is out of place in a book which has the themes I see in it.

"... Suffering and heroism. The first is the old tale of man's inhumanity to man, of which the last decade has given us so many reminders. The second—and perhaps it is more firmly marked and more deeply felt in that grey world behind barbed wire than anywhere in the roving clash of war—is the triumph of the human spirit over the heaviest odds it can anywhere encounter... what men have endured, and what they have won." Yet Mr. Bertram presents John A. Lee to us with that same earnestness with which he pictures the wounded Rajput, writhing slowly on the roadway. No book can be taut from beginning to end. That would be intolerable. But when we must slog stodgily, when we need to relax, then we have the right of complaint.

THE obvious parallel, in type, to this book is *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom*. Often the atmosphere is the same. And yet this latter is a great book, while *Shadow of a War* achieves only flashes of greatness. Lawrence's work is greater for its revelation of the quality of man than for its story of a campaign. It is a homogeneous account

of human behaviour on a high plane, the story greater than its teller. Mr. Bertram gives (as far as I am qualified to judge) an excellent summing-up and commentary on the situation in the Far East. We can be grateful to him for what he has done. But how much has left undone! This is an important book now, but it will not remain so long.

I had intended to end this review by saying that Mr. Bertram's war, as he reports it, was indeed but the very shadow of a war. But that would be surly.

For it is at times very cold and dark in the shadows.

—J.R.K.

JAMES BERTRAM, one of A.U.C.'s most distinguished graduates, came here in 1929 from Waitaki. He was Secretary of the Students' Association in 1931 and one of the group that produced 'Phoenix.' He took his First in English, and went as a Rhodes Scholar to Oxford in the uneasy early 'thirties. Getting another First in English there, he then left for China with a fellowship that enabled him to study at the Language School in Peking. By the time of the Sian incident in 1936 he had gained reputation as a journalist. He was the first European into Sian, and shortly afterwards wrote 'Crisis in China.' Remaining in China after the Sino-Japanese war began, he spent some time in the North-West with guerilla forces. From that came 'North China Front.' Moving medical and other supplies into China was his next job as a member of the headquarters staff, working in Hongkong, of the China Defence League. The story of his work thereafter, including four years as a prisoner of war in the Far East, is continued in the book. He was, it might be added, a member of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission that beetled around after the war being ignored by General MacArthur, so he speaks with some authority on affairs there. At present he is Senior Lecturer in English at Victoria College.

CRITICUS DUBIUS — A NEW SPECIES

WE have heard of late some complaint concerning the inadequacy of criticism. But no one has as yet tilted at that more irritating critical tendency, irrelevancy. This fault is related to a larger, and graver, one—the cowardice of critics. Perhaps, to be crueller, their incompetence. Virginia Woolf spoke with faint horror of the Gutter and Stamp critic. But there is no reason to believe that such a creature would serve us worse than do our present feeble-judgment-givers. The critic, timid animal that he is, moves warily through the jungle of contemporary literature, looking back constantly over his shoulder to make sure that he has not lost the company of his fellows. A gregarious species.

LET us abandon the metaphor. Criticism, as a judgment of the lasting validity of any work of art, has been reduced to a chorus, usually a paean of faint damns, save when the work under consideration is of a character sufficiently unusual ("original" is the catchword used) to abolish the critic's fear that he may be alone in his approval. This chorus is interrupted, of course, in this country, by periodic outbursts of yelping excitement as the pack starts its unvarying and chimeric hare, the New Zealand novel. This phoenix, to mix a furious metaphor, leaps weekly out of his ashes, to the lyric plaudits of the multitude. Though even here, sometimes, be cautious, O Brother. Let us strive to be on both sides of the fence at once. Let us label this work "a brilliant failure." This device is known as hedging your bets.

The related vice of irrelevancy shows itself, in these degenerate days, with alarming frequency. The most notable demonstrators of the folly are, at present, the décor-fanciers, or dust-jacket experts. A new Morris School; perhaps,

but lacking Morris' competence. These interior decorators see nothing incongruous, in reviewing any work of fact or of fiction, in devoting a third of their time and space to a consideration of the merits of the dust-cover. The dust-jacket of the average book, I find, descends gradually from cover to book-marker, from marker to scribble pad, from pad to pipe-lighter. Myself, I care little about the æsthetic values of my pipe-apills.

M.D., in the last number of *Craccum*, seems to deny value entirely to our criticism, as exemplified in *Landfall*. I cannot agree with him there. Criticism even of the lowest order, has a value, when it is purposeful, in that it is purposeful. For purpose implies energy, and energy can be directed. It is too early as yet to tell which is the parasite and which the host. But so much of this criticism is aimless, criticism for criticism's sake, a decadent decadence.

The critic's first duty of guidance is a commonplace. Mr. Baigent's review of Davin's *For the Rest of Our Lives* seemed to me to achieve this primary aim. It was then good criticism. I cannot see that Davin's "vigorous expression of experience" is sufficient justification for the acclamation of a work which has not the universality nor the integrity of purpose which goes to make a novel (if that term is to retain any meaning at all). Reportage, uneasy characterisation, an under-graduate fervour for political theory, with a whore judiciously stirred in at intervals, do not make a purposeful work of art. And M.D., by seeking excuses, rather than reasons, for his liking *The Glass Wig* betrays in himself that same nervousness which I mentioned above.

THIS brief thesis, as I well know, lies wide open to counter-thrust. But I hope I have made my point. Let our critics cease playing slickly and evasively with synonyms. Let us have criticism that says something, that gets somewhere, or let us have no criticism at all.

—J.R.K.

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Student Council Meets In Dunedin

NZUSA, NUAUS, IUS, NFU, etc.

Despite all the attention paid by the Press (including Craccum in its last issue) to the sports at Easter Tournament, what went on unpublicised in the Council Room at Otago University was more important by far. A glance at the sub-headings on this page and those following will reveal why. There the New Zealand University Students' Association held its Easter, 1948, Council meeting, delegations from the Executives of the six College Students' Associations spending several days discussing and deciding student affairs both national and international.

AFTER several days among reports, agenda papers and minute-sheets, even the student press representatives at the meeting began to be affected by its conventions, one of the less irksome of which is to give every matter for discussion a cacophonous polysyllabic heading. Aping this trick, here is a list of the main

Personnel in Attendance:

The Chairman was President of O.U.S.A., Alan Ritchie. Tall, blonde and bewildered, he contrived to be appropriately impartial mainly by saying as little as possible.

Jovial, paunchy Harold Wowrick kept the meeting alive whenever he was there, and not attending other functions. Having been deposed (as mover of the "Gottwald motion") a few days previously from the Presidency of Victoria Students' Association, he was in the V.U.C. delegation as an advisor only, but could speak with authority on most matters through long experience in student affairs.

Other learned counsellors were David Symon, Kevin O'Brien and John Nathan. Mr. Symon, who spoke seldom, but as emphatically as Mr. Dowrick, led the Canterbury delegation and also rowed in their eight. More will be heard of him below as leader of the trio who visited Australia at the beginning of this year. Lean, efficient Kevin O'Brien, M.Com., Secretary of Victoria Students' Association as well as Treasurer of N.Z.U.S.A., steered the Council through finance matters with the minimum of delay. John Nathan (characterised by the Critic reporter as "a smooth type") led more than his usual number of digressions on to the topic of chess.

But for the fact that his photograph is needed for Carnival Book, we would have once again delighted readers with his likeness.

Stan Campbell, N.Z.U.S.A. Secretary, hustled along to the Press table from time to time with copies of reports and whatnot to make the proceedings more intelligible. This exchange business with Aussie Universities, he said, was Something Big. He'd give us All The Dope—would we give space for publicity? We said we would.

Although, as novices, Bob Tizard and Clyde McLaren, the two junior members of the Auckland delegation, can hardly be classified among the main personnel, they made occasional useful contributions to the discussions. Vice-President Tizard, as someone has observed, has a little rule only to speak when he has something to say.

THE necessary initial discussion of procedure, previous minutes, and the annual report contained little of interest beyond a few items of information. The Press found it hard to see the reason for printing one thousand copies of the N.Z.U.S.A. constitution. The number seems absurdly large in an ill-spent £35.

Representatives in England

Mr. Campbell (N.Z.U.S.A. Secretary) announced that Mr. John Dodd had agreed to act as Senior Representative in England, and that Messrs. John Ziman (ex-V.U.C.) and David Jones (ex-A.U.C. law student and athlete) were working with him as an English Committee of N.Z.U.S.A.

Examination Fees Reduced

Kevin O'Brien (Treasurer, N.Z.U.S.A.) proudly reported that for the reduction in examination fees from 17/- to 15/-, students were indebted to N.Z.U.C.A. for its persistent pleas to the Senate. Mr. Nathan thought that the Press should be informed that N.Z.U.S.A. had done something.

Mr. O'Brien then described what happened to the examination fees. It appears that, despite the recent reduction, the University derives a big income from the fees. A large part of this revenue is passed on by the Senate to the Scholarship Fund. Mr. O'Brien (who is an M.Com.), assisted by Clyde McLaren (a B.Com.), showed how unjustly the Commerce students, who contribute a very large proportion to the Fund, are treated in comparison with the other contributing faculties. They described how hard it was for a Commerce student to win a Senior Scholarship, even under the new regulations. Mr. McLaren felt that something should be done about it. Translated into motionese, this became, "That the Resident Executive

of N.Z.U.S.A. be asked to investigate the possibility of the provision by the Senate of special Senior Scholarships for B.Com. students to be granted on the Economic III papers as a pre-requisite for M.Com.

Medical School Admission

Mr. O'Brien had still another report to present: this time on behalf of V.U.C.S.A. The story was about a letter that the Executive had written to Sir Thomas Hunter, Principal of V.U.C., asking how the authorities allotted places to V.U.C. students wanting to enter second-year medical classes at Otago University. Sir Thomas had written them what they considered to be a very vague reply.

V.U.C. had tried to discover the policy followed in selecting the fortunate few that were successful. Mr. O'Brien wanted to know whether other Colleges were dissatisfied—if they weren't, Victoria would continue to sing a plaintive solo until something was done about it.

To Mr. Nathan, who felt that it was purely a domestic matter for Victoria, Mr. O'Brien replied that the matter had been brought to the Council to try to find a uniform system.

Senate's Policy Questioned

Mr. McLaren, however, was reluctant to drop the subject. He proceeded to air his views on medical education and the Senate. His main point was that the Senate limited the number of medical students at Otago because they were unwilling to have New Zealand over-run with doctors.

Mr. Dowrick (V.U.C.): No—the numbers are limited because of physical conditions. There are too few buildings and staff to give medical education to all who want it.

Mr. McLaren disagreed. The general attitude of the Senate, he said, was that the University had the right to judge the number of professionals needed. The Senate, he instanced, did not want another Medical School. With the others help he formulated a cacophonous motion:

"That this meeting regards with concern the principle expressed by the Senate that the University should be the final judge of the professional requirements (he presumably meant numerical requirements) of any profession with regard particularly to the medical profession."

Barked Mr. Dowrick: We are in fact telling the Senate that they don't know what they're about. I'm of the opinion that they DO!

Mr. Cunningham (C.U.C.): I don't think you'll be able to find an actual statement of that principle by the Senate. The Medical School is full and provision for the future is being made.

Mr. Nathan reminded the Council that the Senate had set up a sub-committee on Medical Education. The majority

report had found the present School adequate. The minority, however, thought that the Otago Medical School was not large enough and that another School should be set up in Auckland. "We should support the minority and consider the interests of students," he said. "The opinions of the Senate are not necessarily right."

Mr. McChesney (O.U.): The Senate's policy is not to provide as many doctors as it considers the country needs, nor is it to provide medical education for all who want it. Only the best candidates should have it.

Mr. Gray (O.U.): If all were admitted, the standard would probably be lowered. It is not a good idea, too, to clutter our crowded facilities with many who are unlikely to survive the whole course.

Messrs. Nathan and McLaren denied that standards need be lowered. More facilities should be provided, preferably at Auckland.

Mr. Gray: The Senate is trying to improve facilities—our new South Block, for instance.

Messrs. Dowrick and McChesney were both of the opinion that the Senate, doubtless having access to more information than the delegates present, was more likely to be correct in its majority decision than not.

The motion disagreeing with the Senate's policy was then put and lost.

Critical discussion of the Senate, however, was not over, for the Council turned to the matter of

Representation on the Senate

Before anybody could object, Mr. Dowrick expounded with his views on the whole question of University government. He moved: "That this Council expresses the principle that the proper basis of University government is self-government." Pausing only to take a deep breath of the smoke-laden fug, he made an eloquent defence of his motion (to which nobody appeared to object).

"The present system," he emphasised, "is all highly ridiculous. As representatives of the sanest section of the community, universities should seek a proper, sane and reasonable method of government."

Mr. Nathan: A.U.C. has virtually achieved this happy state, eight out of sixteen members of Council being academics. We should bear in mind, when thinking of student representation, that the undergraduate population is very transient. Your motion is perfectly innocuous, however, and we would be pleased to second it.

Mr. McLaren: People other than academics have a legitimate interest in the University—business men, engineers, the Government, and so on.

After more had been said, Mr. Dowrick was pleased to have his motion passed. He led the discussion back to its original topic: student representation on the Senate.

He said that the Senate was to be reconstituted. The present number of 25 members was to be increased to 33, two of whom would be co-opted.

Deciding that what they had to say had better remain unreported, the meeting then went into committee, later emerging to allow publication of the following motion:

"That N.Z.U.S.A. suggest to the Senate that one member be a nominee of N.Z.U.S.A., and that the nominee be a graduate of at least two years' standing."

N.Z. Delegation in Australia

The meeting, rustling through numerous cyclostyled reports, then learnt about the visit to Australia of the three N.Z.U.S.A. delegates—Messrs. Symon (C.U.C.), Dowrick (V.U.C.3) and Campbell (N.Z.U.S.A.). Mr. Symon, who led the delegation, told how "overwhelming" the Australian hospitality had been, and explained that, despite this, the delegation had spent considerable time in research work at each University visited. The value of having three delegates, he said, was apparent at the Council of the National Union of Australian University Students in Perth (3-14 February, 1948). Much of the Council's work was done by sub-committees, and, by dividing, the New Zealand delegates had been able to attend a greater number of these meetings than would have been possible otherwise.

For them, the most important had been the Australia-New Zealand Sub-Committee. This had consisted of representatives from the two Dominions and had made numerous recommendations to the Council about University co-operation. These had been adopted by N.U.A.U.S. and it now remained for N.Z.U.S.A. to pass judgment on them.

Sea Travel Concessions

The first of these recommendations dealt with trans-Tasman travel. All



shopping companies operating either passenger or cargo vessels between Australia and New Zealand are to be asked to allow concessions to students travelling between these two countries.

Debating Tour in June

A team of two debaters from the Australian Universities is expected to arrive early in June. A sub-committee worked out a time-chart for the visitors, who will probably arrive by air in Auckland in mid-June. Their first debate will be against A.U.C. After meeting contestants at all the Southern Colleges in turn, they will debate with an N.Z.U. team in Wellington. This team will consist of the two best speakers from last year's Joynst Scroll Contest, which will put A.U.C.'s deep-toned, grave Bryan Smith in the running.



An Australian University Debater in Action.

—Wirefoto from Sydney.

Australians are also keen to have a drama team of New Zealand student players tour some of the nearer States. Little information is available as yet.

Inter-Dominion Trips

Under the forbidding title "Vacational Employment Exchange Scheme" proposals to ship students in bulk across the Tasman for working-vacations were discussed.

Mr. Symon explained that such a scheme was already working well between Great Britain and the Continent.

Having digested the information in the Australia-New Zealand Sub-Committee's report*, N.Z.U.S.A. adopted their recommendation to "investigate the possibilities of organising a Vacational Employment Exchange Scheme." This work is to be done by the New Zealand members of the Pacific Bureau (Q.V.).

Holiday in Australia

Also adopted was a recommendation: "That within the next twelve months arrangements be made for an exchange of thirty students with Australia." This "Group Study Scheme" is very different from the previous one. The thirty would be selected from all faculties and all Universities. They would be expected to inform themselves fully about Dominion and University life and problems. They would be supplied with documentary films on relevant aids. Arrived in Australia, the group would tour several or all of the States, visiting the Universities, main industrial concerns, scenic (and "historic") spots, N.U.A.U.S. Summer Congress; telling everybody all about New Zealand Life, New Zealand Art, New Zealand Universities, and so on; and also finding out ("in about two months of intensive investigation") All About Australian Life, Art, Student Problems, Etc.

State Financial Aid

There is, however, one item of consoling news: A simultaneous approach is to be made to the Australian and New Zealand Governments to finance the scheme, and unless they agree to it, it will not be put into operation. Actu-

*The following extract from the report outlines the scheme:

P.T.O.

NZUSA (Cont.)

ally ther is some likelihood of New Zealand's group of students being assisted from the special fund administered by the Internal Affairs Department. On application, subsidies are made "to any Association or activity which is considered to be for the welfare of youth." Some recent grants from this fund have been:

(a) A £120 subsidy to Victoria College Students' Association for the purchase of a rowing eight.

(b) £150 to the three members of the N.Z.U.S.A. Delegation to the N.U.A.U.S. Congress and Council.

International Union Joined

Fortified by a tea adjournment, the meeting tackled the problem of joining the International Union of Students. Mr. Campbell explained that, as the I.U.S. headquarters are in Prague, he had cabled the N.Z.U.S.A. representatives in London (Messrs. Dodd, Jones and Ziman) asking the British National Union of Students' opinion on the value of joining I.U.S. now that Czechoslovakia is Communist-governed. N.U.S., they had replied, contemplates no drastic withdrawal, and they advised N.Z.U.S.A. to follow the British Union's policy in this matter.

Having decided to join I.U.S., the delegates discussed whether they should pay the full affiliation fee (6d per year for every student in New Zealand).

Mr. Gray said that O.U.S.A. supported affiliation, but his Executive was prepared to pay only 2d per head. Nobody supported his motion to that effect.

C.U.C. then moved that I.U.S. be informed that, although N.Z.U.S.A. wished

to co-operate wholeheartedly with them, our Association was not prepared to pay more than 1d a head for 1947 and 2d for 1948. The argument in favour of this, of course, is that we are too far away to benefit much from joining I.U.S. while the argument against is that New Zealand students are comparatively wealthy, and their country unravaged by war. We should, therefore, be prepared to assist this needy organisation to promote international student co-operation by subscribing our full share.

Red Domination Refuted

Mr. Kissling (Massey Agricultural College) led a digression at this stage. "We are not happy," he said, "about paying anything to I.U.S. while it is dominated by an Eastern bloc." (This was the impression Miss Bogle had given the previous meeting of N.Z.U.S.A.)

Mr. Dowrick (V.U.C.) countered this by reading a section from the Redrup Report* showing that I.U.S. could not possibly be dominated by an Eastern bloc. In fact, the representatives of the West have a substantial majority. He apologised that Massey had not been able to see the Redrup Report, and offered to explain any doubtful point to any delegate hesitant about joining I.U.S.

Full Fee Proposed

Mr. Nathan (as Salient comments) made the most important contribution to this discussion. He stated that I.U.S. needed the 6d per head—their budget showed it.

A.U.C. were strongly in favour of paying the full 6d both for this year and for 1947.

The Lincoln College delegate said that his was the poorest Students' Associa-

tion in the country, yet they also were willing to pay the full 6d. They felt with A.U.C., that it ought to be paid if we were, as Mr. McLaren said, to belong to I.U.S. in a proper manner.

A.U.C. and C.A.C. will be paying their full share, and the other delegates agreed to put the matter before their Executives again in an attempt to raise the full fee throughout New Zealand. The Council will reconsider this point in August.

I.U.S. Pacific Bureau

It is unlikely that the entire sum raised from the Colleges for I.U.S. will be sent off to Prague. Part will probably be retained to finance an organisation to be known as the Pacific Bureau*. At present this consists of representatives of Australian and New Zealand University Students. The Bureau is to carry out the work of I.U.S. in the Pacific area. It will help to organise tours and to interchange information between Australia and New Zealand and other Pacific countries and will supervise generally the organisation of cultural and sporting activities. The American National Union of Students will be informed and asked to co-operate.

Clearly, if this Bureau can organise successful tours between here and Australia, then it can try to extend its activities to Indonesia, the Philippines, Hawaii, perhaps even China, India and the American Pacific coastline. A group study tour exchange with Indonesian students, for example, would be more profitable by far to both parties than these proposed inter-Dominion exchanges.

The New Zealand members of the Pacific Bureau are the three delegates to N.U.A.U.S.—Messrs. Symon, Dowrick and Campbell.

Summer Congress Next Year

Apologising for their failure to organise the Summer Congress this January, the Victoria delegation offered to arrange one for January, 1949. They will be guided by the N.Z. delegation's report on the N.U.A.U.S. Congress near Melbourne which "provided an opportunity for the exchange and formulation of ideas on an informal yet intellectual plane that is not possible at our own Tournaments."

Some points of information: Harold Dowrick was elected Congress Comp-

* * *

*President of the Sydney University Students' Representative Council, Mr. John Redrup went to Prague to investigate. Having read his inch-deep typed report on I.U.S., and listened to him personally, N.U.A.U.S. Council reversed their decision to quit what they had been led to believe was a Communist-controlled body.

*It should be understood that this is not a selfish scheme conceived by Antipodeans unwilling to spend money on anything that will directly benefit them. The idea was brought from Prague by Mr. Redrup. The I.U.S. Executive there instructed him, before he left, to make every effort to establish the Bureau.

VOCATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE SCHEME

The purpose of this scheme is to make it possible for students in Australia and New Zealand to travel through their fellow Dominion and make a study of its social life while also being able to gain sufficient employment not only to pay for their tour, but also to make it far more valuable from a social point of view. This exchange should begin in 1948 or 1949. The return fare by boat from Australia to New Zealand is £41, and the committee feels that a student in either Australia or New Zealand can earn (during vacation) far more than this and still have adequate time to carry out his investigation into the general aspect of social and student life in the Dominion where he is working. To date it has been impossible for most students in Australia or New Zealand to tour their fellow Dominion because of the great expense involved.

Appointment Boards in the various Universities and States could be used for the purpose of arranging this work.

Many of these students would also be able to attend the Annual Student Congress.

The committee believes that arrangements for this can be left in the hands

of the Pacific Bureau, but that it may be necessary to appoint a full-time non-student Director during a few months before it begins and while it is in operation.

The Committee has considered two plans for the scheme, both of which, in its opinion, are feasible.

● If it is possible to charter a Union Line vessel, one of which is likely to be going off the run during the year and which it has in mind, the committee recommends that it should be done and that 400 students from each Dominion could be exchanged.

● If, however, this ship is not available, the committee recommends that we should first exchange about 100.

The scheme should be publicised in the first few issues of "Student News" and constituent papers, and applications should be forwarded by June 15th. The committee also recommends that if applications are not coming in as well as necessary, that Teachers' Training College students and Technical College students should be invited to participate.

The committee also feels that such a scheme may, in the future, be extended to South Africa, Indonesia, Hawaii, the Philippines and India.

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troller; students from training colleges and art schools will probably be invited; the group of thirty students on exchange from Australia will probably be there; a seaside site is favoured—Plimmerton is suggested; it may be held before 15th January to enable law students to go; costs will be met by a fixed charge to each student attending and possibly public donations will be sought (N.U.A.U.S. raised £80 in this way this year); there will be disciplinary officers to reduce the risk of scandal.

Bad News for J. Arthur

N.Z.U.S.A. is considering competing in that lucrative field of popular education, the film industry. This was decided after protracted discussion of a proposal that the National Film Unit be asked to produce a number of documentaries on the University of New Zealand.

Mr. McLaren, becoming voluble, said that the films would be valueless unless authentic documentaries.

"What we don't want," he said, "is something in the nature of what was recently filmed in Auckland." He then regaled the meeting with a long story of the N.F.U.'s efforts on location at A.U.C. Wanting a life-like illustration of the excellent Maori-Pakeha relations at A.U.C., the Unit had brought truckloads of Maoris from the Native Affairs Department, gowned them, and stirred them into a mixture of Pakeha students loitering about the campus.

Mr. McChesney (O.U.) had an even better anecdote about an N.F.U. short called "Town and Gown." "They took pictures of Freshers trying on gowns and mortarboards," he said. ("Getting ready for their capping ceremony in four years' time," explained Mr. Gray.) Another shot had shown a gowned group hurrying across the tree-shaded O.U. lawns, "eagerly lecture-bound," according to the sound track: in fact, making for the Cafeteria.

Mr. Cunningham (C.U.C.) thought that the N.F.U. would not like being directed by students. "It would be better," he said, "to get a private company working under our direction to make a documentary on each College for the group study tours to take with them to Australia."

Numerous other anecdotes were exchanged and, finding themselves saying the same things for the third or fourth time, the delegates abandoned the fascinations of the film industry, but not before passing a motion asking the Wellington officers of N.Z.U.S.A. to see the N.F.U. about getting a University film library.

Inter-University Radio Link

"We at O.U. think it would be a great help at Tournament times to have a system of radio communication between the Colleges," said Mr. Gray, in starting discussion on a proposal to link the Colleges more closely by the comparatively cheap means of radio telephony.

"There is much usable electronic equipment lying about at O.U.," Mr. Gray went on. "We have, too, some keen amateurs, including a man who talks to Moscow." The Russian amateurs, he explained, wouldn't commit themselves: they just said "hello" and "good-bye." "If we can get Moscow," he said, with a glance at Harold Dowrick, "then we ought to be able to get Victoria."

Chairman A. G. Ritchie said that his Association, having made inquiries, had found that the best chance of getting the Postmaster-General's permission lay in a concerted move by all the Colleges through N.Z.U.S.A.

Mr. McChesney pointed out that inter-university radio telephony was already working well in Canada and in England, where the Universities come in the air at regular times*.

Mr. McLaren thought it would be very nice to let the various College Councils and Professorial Boards natter to each other over the network. Mr. Nathan enthused about radio chess matches. Mr. Gray ended the discussion by explaining: "Initially, the scheme is chiefly for emergencies, but it could possibly be extended to help the Pacific Bureau in its work."

The Postmaster-General's permission will be sought.

1948 Officers Elected

On the motion of Mr. Nathan the Press was then "granted leave to retire."

A two-hour discussion in secret followed on the election of officers and the Secretary's honorarium.

On being re-admitted, the Press had certain decisions re-enacted for it to record. They were:

(a) An alteration to the constitution to enable the election of Vice-Presidents. This will keep the services of such useful delegates as Messrs. Cunningham, Dowrick and Nathan at the disposal of N.Z.U.S.A. for aid in things like congresses and tours. Previously, many such members of N.Z.U.S.A. Councils had been lost to the Association just when they had become most skilled in the running of its affairs.

*The report below from the Liverpool University Guild Gazette contains an amplification of the facts on which Mr. McChesney based his remark.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES' RADIO NETWORK

"Hello, GC31A calling!" These words are heard every Saturday morning at ten, as Liverpool goes on the air and links up with seven other Universities in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Liverpool University Radio Club is at present operating a transmitter at a limited power of 50 watts. It is hoped

(b) Election of officers: President, Nigel Taylor, LL.B.; Secretary, Stanley Campbell; Assistant Secretary, Miss Janet Bogle, M.A.; Vice-Presidents, W. P. G. Cunningham, LL.B., Harold Dowrick, B.A., John Nathan, B.A.; Treasurer, Kevin O'Brien, M.Com.; Congress Controller, Harold Dowrick, B.A.

Tournaments May Be Reduced

The number of students who twice yearly enjoy about a week's holiday partly at the expense of the thousands who are unable to take part in Tournaments will probably be reduced in the near future. A special committee representative of all the Colleges will meet later this month to consider how to make Tournaments less costly. Proposals made at the Council meeting included: (a) The duration of tournaments should be cut by several days by concentrating events; (b) some events (e.g., shooting, which can be held by post) should be cut out; (c) some teams could be smaller (e.g., fencing); (d) drama and debating contests could be held at Congress or at some time other than Winter Tournament.

This was the last item discussed by the Council, which ended with the usual interchange of thanks. The delegates went off to prepare for the N.Z.U.S.A. Dinner and the Tournament Ball.

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to increase this, on a full licence, to 100 watts, and later, by special licence, to any amount desired. After Morse contact has been established transmission continues for two hours on radio-telephony. Each University has been assigned a frequency and a call-sign and chooses its own time for transmission.

The University Network originated at Liverpool and is still controlled from here. A powerful U.S. Army transmitter with a frequency range of 1.5 to 12.5 megacycles is being modified for use on all amateur wave-bands, and, it is hoped, will be capable of two-way transmission with stations in the Dominions.

Ardmore Overture

It is probably realised among the student body as a whole that the Engineering School as an Academic faculty and as a Student entity, has been faced with a crisis as serious as any in its history. By reason of this, it is natural that those students directly concerned have followed the developments of this crisis, which will culminate in the move to Ardmore next month, with more than passing interest; with the School almost on the eve of its "Great Trek" the term "interest" may be interpreted as a sublime under-statement.

However, in all the flurry of discussion and preparation with its attendant enthusiasm, criticism, alarm and despondency, one is apt to forget that we, the Engineering School, are but one section of the Student Community of the College, and that the remaining sections may be comparatively ignorant of the reasons and necessities behind this scheme, the hopes and requirements for its success, and the details of the Organisation which it is expected to produce. It may, therefore, be of interest to the University as a whole to read in brief outline—why we are moving—how we are moving—and what we shall endeavour to do when we get there.

Facilities Here Inadequate

The reasons for the move present no small difficulty. A brief outline is hopelessly inadequate; a detailed analysis would fill a book. It is a regrettable fact that for many years the facilities available at the Auckland School of Engineering have become more and more incapable of dealing with the increasing number of students in a manner desirable in a University College. This is due to lack of space and modern buildings, and a shortage of staff to a degree difficult to equal.

Where the responsibility for this situation lies is a difficult and unprofitable question. It is sufficient to say that emerging from all these unprepossessing facts, we find one, and possibly only one, source of comfort. I believe that the

Staff have every reason for pride in the knowledge that, in spite of the difficulties which have beset the School for many years, they have produced graduates in Engineering who have competed on favourable terms with those from other countries.

The Move to Ardmore

But under such circumstances the time must inevitably come when the situation is intolerable. That time has come and the School moves to Ardmore.

Much criticism of this move has been voiced from all sections of interested parties, and it should be made very clear that a great deal of this criticism may be justified. There are disadvantages apparent which no one would deny. But a serious crisis must be met by drastic action, and if the move is viewed as a drastic solution to a very pressing problem, much of the objection becomes invalid. Had the school stayed where it now is, it could not have functioned efficiently, and it would have been in grave danger of losing many of the Academic concessions and much of the professional recognition which it has enjoyed in the past.

This will give some sketchy idea of the more important reasons for the move, but it must be remembered that there are countless contributory factors which have not been touched on here, and these few lines cannot hope to give a complete picture or begin to answer every argument.

"Moving Month": May

Having decided that the move should take place, the immediate problem is the transfer of the School to its new environment. Unlike many of the other faculties, the School of Engineering has of necessity a formidable amount of heavy machinery and equipment which could hardly be termed "highly mobile." All this must be moved, and anyone who has experience of installing or dismantling even the middle-weights of this category, will agree that a certain combination of gentle persuasion and brute force is required to overcome their reluctance to travel.

The fact that this is all taking place during the middle of the academic year tends to complicate the matter further. However, it has been decided that the students themselves shall be employed on this task, with the Staff directing operations. It is understood from the Staff that they will be glad to provide the "gentle persuasion" if the students oblige with the "brute force." This should provide a satisfactory solution, and it is hoped that the transfer will be complete before the beginning of the second term.

Unfortunately, even when the equipment has been transported, much work remains to be done in fitting up the laboratories, and it is likely that laboratory classes may be severely curtailed for some considerable time in the second term. Unaccountably enough, this seems to be one of the few sacrifices which the students view with complete equanimity. The University examiners may or may not share their sanguine complacency.

The problem of lectures is more easily solved. A rose by any name will smell as sweet, and many students will find that the mysteries of Hydrodynamics as expounded by Professor Leech will remain just as mysterious to them at Ardmore as they were at Auckland.

Conditions at Ardmore

This brings us to the question of our conditions at Ardmore, our student

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organisation and general domestic, social and sporting facilities. It is on these questions that arrangements may be said to be a little nebulous. It has been argued, and I believe justifiably, that one of the major disadvantages to the whole scheme is that one section of the University should be isolated from the rest.

A University should be something more than an institution where a student learns the fundamentals of professional technique. If a student is to train himself or herself to accept positions of responsibility in the general community after graduation, something more than academic proficiency is desirable and necessary. Those attributes which make for leadership, administrative ability, willingness to accept responsibility, and tolerance in human relationship do not originate in the lecture theatre or the laboratory. They spring more from wide personal contacts and individual experience, and these can best be gained by full participation in the corporate life of many different opinions and social and sporting activities.

While the fact that Ardmore will be a residential College, may give more scope for some of these activities, the Engineering School is reluctant to sever its connections with the main body of the University.

It is well known that the School is not alone at Ardmore. There is also a complete Teachers' Training College in residence to the number of about 250.

Different Organisation

This, on the face of it, and in view of the remarks above, should be an advantage and tend to offset that danger of insularity and narrowness which

segregation might produce. It is not quite so simple. There seem to be some fundamental differences in the methods of organising the student bodies of Training Colleges and Universities. It would seem that the Training College students at Ardmore are subject to a rigid discipline which is incompatible with the principles of the University College, by which, within all reasonable limits, the responsibility of such organisation lies solely with the students. There can be no doubt as to the ability of the students to shoulder such responsibility, for the system has worked for many years, and the fact that they now include among them many men who have seen responsible service in the armed forces should further allay such doubts as remain. It has been suggested by representatives of the Training College that the Engineering School dissociate themselves completely from the University Students' Association and combine with them as a separate Ardmore College Students' Association. It has also been suggested that failure to do this will prejudice our hopes of sharing the social and sporting facilities which the Training College control.

It should here be pointed out that the control of all domestic arrangements and social administration is in the hands of the Training College and that participation by the Engineering School is a matter for negotiation between the parties.

The board for Training College students is paid by virtue of a boarding allowance from the Education Board, whilst the Engineering Student must find his board, which now stands at £2/5/- per week, as best he may. Small wonder that they view the domestic

arrangements from a somewhat different angle. It will thus be appreciated that, while student activities must be organised by negotiation and collaboration with the Training College students, the basis for such negotiation is not at the moment all that could be desired.

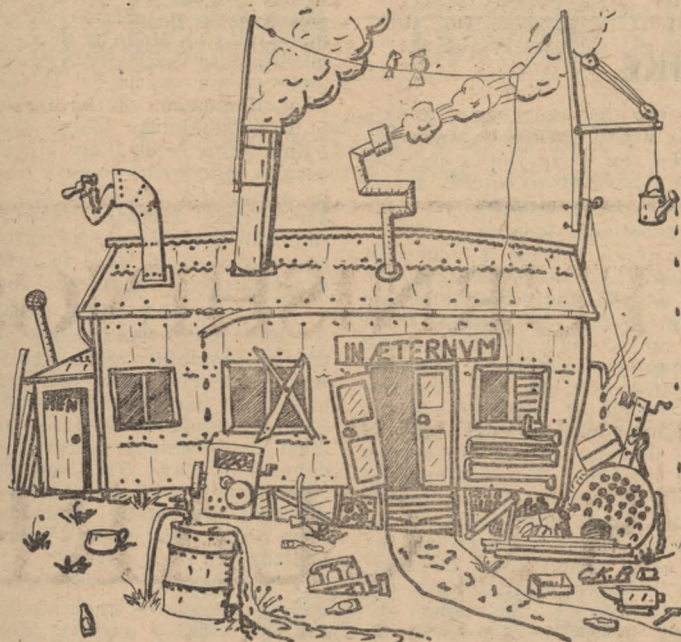
Retaining University Ties

The Engineering Students are resolved that they will adopt no course which will submerge their separate entity or sever their connections with the University Students' Association. The University Students' Association has been most generous in its assistance, and the policy which the representatives of the Engineering Students have adopted must remain the basis of future negotiations. In this they have the full support of the students, and on this point they will remain adamant.

This does not mean that they are unwilling to co-operate. They realise that an equitable solution satisfactory to both parties must form the only basis for successful organisation. But they are convinced that sacrifice of their identity would, far from simplifying the situation, mean placing themselves in the position of a militant and dissatisfied minority with representation insufficient to express their needs. This could lead to nothing but unproductive strife and undesirable ill-feeling. There is no doubt that a fair and just agreement can and will be reached, and it is to this end that the efforts of the students and their representatives are directed.

Not to be Written Off

In spite of the distance which will separate the Faculty from the rest of the University, every effort will be made to maintain those contacts and mutual interests which have prevailed in the past. This article may give some idea of the difficulties involved and the efforts being made to meet them, and it is the hope of the Engineering Students that, though they have departed, they will not be totally written off by the remainder of the University as the "Lost Tribe, crying in the wilderness."



A FAMOUS BUILDING OF ANTIQUITY—The Palaeofernium or Ludus Engineerius at Auckland. The almost perpendicular style. Built in 1908 B.C. to last two years. It still stands without any alteration or maintenance—Encyclopedia Britannica. (The Ludus is establishing a branch at Ardmore.)

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Universities Around The World Around The Exchanges

BIRTH OF THE N.S.A.

NINE months ago 700 students from 300 colleges met in the University of Chicago at the invitation of the 25 American delegates to the World Student Congress in Prague the previous summer. The purpose of the Chicago conference: to discuss the formation of a National Student Association. Not since the American Student Union disintegrated under the charge of being a Communist front had a strong student movement been mobilised.

Recently on the University of Wisconsin campus at Madison, the 700 weary but satisfied delegates, representing 351 colleges, hailed with cheers the birth of N.S.A. The aims of the organisation were made clear in the preamble to the constitution which the convention adopted. These were:—

1. To secure and maintain the academic freedom and rights of students.
2. To stimulate the development of democratic self-government.
3. To foster better educational standards, methods and facilities.
4. To work for the development of student, social, cultural and physical welfare.
5. To promote international understanding and aid in securing for all people equal educational rights regardless of sex, religion, political beliefs or economic circumstances.

Other N.S.A. convention decisions were to shun political groups and political action; to seek representation on the United States Commission to U.N.E.S.C.O.; to adopt a student Bill of Rights.

Race and Reds

The convention's knottiest problem turned on the subject of racial discrimination, especially as applied by southern white colleges. After 72 hours a compromise was reached: the N.S.A. would investigate minority discrimination on national, regional and campus levels, with regard to the "legal limitations involved" and with the aim of its "eventual elimination."

Another major problem was whether N.S.A. should join the International Union of Students, whose recent convention in Prague was distinguished by the number of Communists or pro-Communist delegates. N.S.A. decided that it would ask to join I.U.S., but only on an educational, non-political level.

The newly-formed organisation calmly side-stepped attempts of semi-political student groups to win representation. Members of the Students for Democratic Action, a youth organisation sponsored by the Americans for Democratic Action, and the American Youth for Democracy, an allegedly Communist group, attended the convention, but were denied voting or advisory rights. Only officially constituted Student bodies on American campuses may join N.S.A.

COLUMBIA AND IKE

A LEAD TO A.U.C.?

The decision of Columbia's Board of Trustees to appoint General Dwight Eisenhower to the presidency of the University concerns our College more than would seem. With this decision, the Board recognised the advantage of having in charge of their University a permanent and full-time head who could co-ordinate the affairs of the College to the best possible advantage, both on the academic and general administrative sides.

The appointment of General Eisenhower was severely criticised in educational circles in the United States, on the grounds that he was not academically qualified. Eisenhower has no pretensions to academic abilities, but he is a well-versed and humane administrator who has had plenty of experience in meeting varied problems while he was the chief of the allied armies in the invasion of French North Africa and Western Europe.

When first approached with the offer of the Presidency of Columbia, Eisenhower was hesitant. He told the trustees that he had strong beliefs, and

he was not sure that they would fit into the academic world. When he accepted, he said, "All I can bring you is the convictions that I have always held. I cannot change my views on life."

Educational Idealist

Columbia's new president is somewhat of an idealist. He acknowledges the importance of the individual and his rights in life; in fact, he believes them paramount, subject only to the welfare of the community as a whole. Applying this to education, he has said that the idea of all forms of education is the turning out of better citizens, and to this end the teaching of the humanities alone is not enough. There should be some training in their application to life to enable their full value to be brought out to the advantage of the community as a whole. In technical training, he believes that turning out good engineers alone is not enough for a democracy; again they have to be good citizens as well if their full value is to be gained. Pride in accomplishment, which is lacking in our modern society, can only be regained when the vital position of each individual in the

AUSTRALIAN OUTLOOK

ORIENTATION WEEK

THE papers from Australian Universities so far received show particularly well the way Freshers in these institutions are introduced to the new life and the new methods of work upon which they are about to enter. These Universities hold what is known as "Orientation Week." "Honi Soit" says "This week is the time when Alma Mater, for all her age, lets down her hair and fairly dances with cordial joy and bonhomie. For this is Orientation Week, an institution designed to unravel the tangled, soothe the worried, put at ease the shy and suitably damp the brazen among our new under-graduates."

Western Australia University's paper "The Pelican" gives a report on the news of various students in different faculties on Orientation Week. It appears that numerous lectures are held on all spheres of University life; talks on the library, on statistics of passes and failures, on "How to Study" and on sporting events, trophies and clubs. Lunch-hour gramophone sessions are held and a Handbook is issued to all the Freshers. The lectures of Orientation Week are generally thought to establish a much-needed personal contact between Staff and Students. We wonder if such a system would help the poor Freshers at A.U.C. to feel less like a fish out of water for a few weeks and give him much-needed confidence during that period so trying for most newcomers.

MEDICAL SURPLUS

Interesting to note, too, is the doubt in the minds of Medical Students in Australia as to whether, after five years of training, a Medical Degree will be of much use to them in Australia. This outlook seems justified, according to a Federal member of the Opposition, who in a Parliamentary debate questioned the Prime Minister on there being an alleged surplus number of doctors who could not be adequately placed in the community. The Prime Minister, however, stated that this allegation was entirely unfair and that doctors were in great demand, especially for Government institutions.

INTER-DOMINION DEBATES

"Honi Soit" reports interesting news of the possibility of a debate between Australian and New Zealand Universities. It has already mentioned that Sydney Students wishing to compete must go to Melbourne for the qualifying debates in May. The New Zealand representatives will be drawn from our different University Colleges, and the team thus selected will meet the Australians on their arrival.

society is clearly understood by everyone. To reach such a high standard excellent teaching is necessary. "Only the best brains are good enough," Eisenhower said; "and if we want them we must be prepared to raise the prestige

(Continued on page 15)

OPEN FORUM

'Even When Dead'

The Editor,
Craccum.

Dear Sir,—

Some years ago I was warned that in about a century from now Education will have progressed so far that young men will be awarded Ph.D.'s for writing lives of the present University Professors.

Since hearing this I have done my best to confuse my past, for I should hate to be a soft option even when dead. The article on myself in your last issue absolves me from any further efforts, for it contains enough mistakes of fact to cause sufficient confusion. I will not correct them, for the note was so kind in tone and content that I hope its contributor will be spared the pain of reading these lines.

Yours faithfully,

H. G. FORDER.

Sir,—

"In future the charge of 2d will be made for the use of knife and plate by those who bring their own lunch." (I quote.) Sir, this is unreasonable, unjust, iniquitous, invidious, objectionable, correct, unimpeachable (sorry, wrong page), unwarrantable, unjustifiable, improper and altogether too bad. To whom does the Cafeteria Crockery belong? Judging by faint traces of a half-obliterated crest, to the Students' Association. Who gets the twopence?

Apart from the fact that this charge will throw out the entire budget of the more penurious, in a country so anxious for the health of students as to wish for compulsory medical examinations, every facility should be given to those who

Extortion

prefer to provide their own lunches rather than be dependent upon the fare provided by Mrs. Odd. Surely the present charges of fourpence for a cup of tea, and sixpence for the said tea plus a small current bun are sufficient to cover any loss which might occur through the borrowing of plates by a very small number of students?

Yours, etc.,

SOCIALIST.

[We are glad to note that "Socialist" at least admits that the buns are "current" and not stale.—Ed.]

* * *

Encore

The Editor,
Craccum.
Sir,—

It is indeed unfortunate that your correspondent R. K. Parkes, in his haste to reply to a letter of mine, did not allow himself enough time to read it accurately.

I have re-read several times the criticised letter and nowhere, either by word or by implication, can I find any suggestion to the effect that any person or persons have in the past been "excluded from the Society." Considering this inaccuracy, the superfluity of the correspondent's truly irrelevant final statement is apparent.

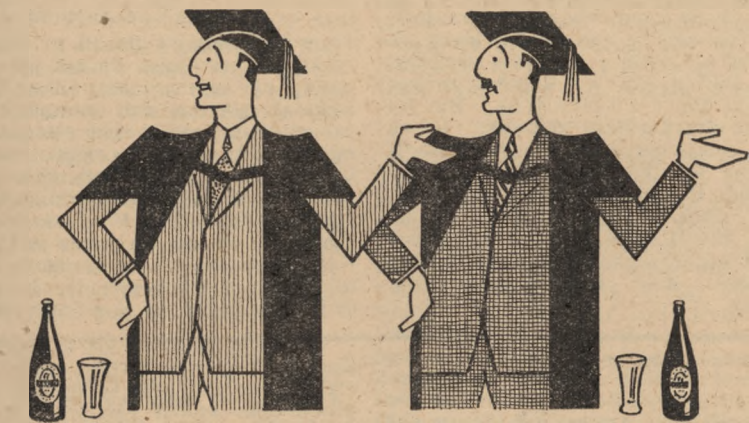
Mr. Parkes is very eager to defend the reputation of the Society during the past year. To make his defence more forceful he even claims to be a member of the Solid Core. This is very admirable of him, but I do not see how he can claim to defend the actions of the Society over a period of years by presenting a few accurate figures and a very inaccurate statement pertaining to the year 1947.

Nevertheless, despite deficiencies, your correspondent's letter does tell us that the Drama Society has not been a cliquey Society. This will comfort and give peace of mind to very many students who did think the Society tended to be cliquey.

The purpose of my original letter was not to criticise indirectly any specific individual, but rather to voice a hope that no effort would be spared to offer the greatest possible opportunities to the new and the inexperienced members of the Society.

Yours faithfully,

D. B. JOSEPH.



LET'S CRACCUM

OR SOME VARSITY TERMS EXPLAINED

DIPLOMA: Something you'll never get if you drink home brew.

CAPS: We lift 'em to Timaru.

LABOUR CLUB: Public spirited students who assist the wharfies to unload shipments of Timaru.

DEGREE: Symbol of attainment, honours for Timaru.

STUDENTS' COMMITTEE: A body which keeps minutes and wastes hours.

TRAMPING CLUB: Walks from pint to pint.

Glowing
Timaru

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as GRADUATION Gifts

"The Story of St. Thomas's Hospital, 1106-1947", Chas. Graves.

"A Centry of Art in Otago". Being a survey of the work of Otago's painters, writers and musicians.

"Franz Kafka—a biography". by Max Brod.

"Poetry of the English-speaking World". Edited by Richard Aldington.

"Great Moments in Athletics". By Lt.-Col. F. A. M. Webster.

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Mainly About Movies

'THE WORLD IS RICH'

This is the most important documentary film in years, and I wonder how many people know that it has recently shown in Auckland. Few, I suppose, except those who drifted into an evening session at the St. James' Theatre, or who read the back page of their newspapers carefully. This is one of those occasions when the public cannot be blamed for apathy. The fault lies elsewhere; it lies with the critics of the daily papers, who have ignored the film; with the exhibitors who have allowed it one or, at the most, two lines, at the bottom of their advertisement; and with responsible officials who have let slip the best chance they have had to stir up active interest in the appeals they have made for the relief of millions of starving men, women and children.

"The World is Rich" is a great film, even a frightening film for the most part. It is one which, amid terrible scenes of death and poverty, yet holds a message of hope, a promise of peace, if we will only see and hear. "... It is hard to be good when you are hungry." Technically and aesthetically, it is the sort of picture that film societies will be falling over each other to get hold of in about a year's time. But its worth to-morrow, as film art, is as nothing compared with the message it has to-day for the farmer and the factory hand, the manager and the clerk, without whose help, directly or indirectly, the United Nations Organisation and all its subsidiary councils and committees are but high-sounding mockeries.

"PICTURE PARADE"

Have you heard the B.B.C. programme "Picture Parade" from 1YA on recent Sunday afternoons? If you have you will not need me to tell you how good it is. If you have not, and if you believe that the motion picture is more than a way of passing the time that you should be spending at lectures, may I suggest that you check your "Listener" and make a point of hearing the programme when next it appears from the national stations. ("Picture Parade" should soon be heard from Stations 3YA and 4YA.)

I cannot agree that "Picture Parade" fulfils the promise that is made on its behalf. Thirty minutes is no time to deal "with every aspect of pictures and picture-going." Invariably, I have found the programme to be of three divisions, all of them of a fairly fixed pattern. To open each programme are illustrations of film music (nicely termed "background music to the fore"), followed with a discussion on some of the more controversial aspects of "Picture Parade," concluding with brief scenes lifted directly from the sound-track of some of the more notable recent British films.

While it does no more than scratch the surface of a subject that could be

By ASTRA

Like "World of Plenty," this film is about food, though it has not the easy optimism of the earlier documentary. There has never yet been a world of plenty. The distribution of the riches of the earth has denied the right of every man to just so much food as he needs at the one time. Not Nature, but man himself is to blame, as much in peace as in war. A coolie dies in the streets of Bombay, that a grain speculator may take a chorus girl to dinner at the Waldorf. In alternating shots of super-abundance and starvation, and by means of diagrams illustrating production and distribution, we are shown how United Nations is planning and working towards the day when a drought in Queensland will not send farmers walking off their land and workers queuing up at soup kitchens in Manchester simply because there are none to buy the goods they make.

The audience that laughed at a starving woman scraping out a street refuse-can with a spoon, was, I think, genuinely moved later to applaud the film. Whether they remembered as they cleared away their supper dishes what they had seen that evening, I do not know. I do know, of course, that, like "Aid for Britain" posters and pamphlets, radio exhortations and public meetings, one motion picture is not enough. But, knowing as I do that it is not what we hear, but what we see that we remember most, I believe that "The World is Rich" is a film that should be made available to New Zealanders, if as a people we are to do more than give lip-service to a cause as urgent as it is universal.

argued for hours, this programme is right up to the best standards of B.B.C. production, and I can only wish that more had been recorded. The half-dozen or so that appear to have reached New Zealand will, I think, provide you with an entertaining and stimulating thirty minutes of listening.

* * *

The Auckland Film Society

The Society will open its 1948 programme at the Pitt Street Methodist Hall on Wednesday, 28th April, when the famous German film "Kameradschaft" will be shown. Screenings will then take place at fortnightly intervals, with on May 12th the New Zealand documentary "Power from the River," and on May 26th the United States Navy colour film "Fighting Lady."

Extensive plans are being made for the coming year but, as was pointed out to me by a member of the executive of the Film Society, little can be achieved unless the organisers have the backing of a large and alert body of members. As many of you as are able are asked, therefore, to go along to the initial meeting of the Auckland Film Society, whose progress and plans I shall endeavour to note in this column in each issue of Craccum.

U.S. Provocation of U.S.S.R.

Dr. A. M. Finlay on Present Political Trends

That the whole of Russia's attitude is coloured by the conviction that the world is in opposition to her was the contention of Dr. A. M. Finlay, M.P. for North Shore, when addressing a meeting of the College Labour Club recently. While in no way suggesting that this was true, the speaker said he was convinced that there was some evidence in support of it and that this attitude was the keynote of Russia's policy.

Taking for his theme the phrase "Toward a better understanding," Dr. Finlay said he sought to sow in the minds of those present an atmosphere of cynicism, distrust and suspicion of the statements made on foreign policy by all nations. These, he said, were often meant to delude and to conceal true motives, and the only way to reach an understanding was to look with suspicion on every piece of major news. Czechoslovakia ("a bad blow to him"), Korea, Palestine, Trieste and the Marshall Plan were quoted by the speaker as examples of events which should be treated with reservation.

Likelihood of Failure

The result of Russia's conviction that the whole capitalistic world was against her would be, he thought, that the more America sought to contain Russia the more she would fail to do so.

While he thought that neither America or Russia wanted a planned deliberate war—and thus there was not a very great danger of war—he thought it possible that, with two great nations facing each other over half the world's surface, the possibility of accidental incidents leading to war could not be overlooked.

Socialism Not Understood

Dealing with New Zealand's political situation, Dr. Finlay said he did not think the Government had a mandate to bring about Socialism—mainly, he thought, because the people did not understand what Socialism is. He did, however, think the Government had a mandate to return to the workers the greatest amount the economy of the country could stand—a mandate to increase continually the return to the workers. In answer to a question as to the meaning of the term worker, the speaker defined it as meaning a person who was employed for a wage or a salary.

Throughout the address and in answering the questions that followed, Dr. Finlay displayed considerable sympathy with "the liberal virtues"—freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and the spirit of compromise. Impartiality, fair-mindedness and objectivity were also apparent. He stressed his belief in the Fabian attitude and held that Democratic Socialism was not a weak compromise, but a force of considerable magnitude able to stand on its own feet—he hoped that Socialism would be achieved in a Democratic manner and the "liberal virtues" retained. He denied the necessity for Marxism.

In the field of production he thought the greatest incentive would be in the removal of the feeling of insecurity—the feeling that "everything will blow up in our faces shortly, so what's the use?"

Only Hope for Security

The only hope the speaker could see for security was for a union of the Socialist peoples unified by their common belief in Socialism and building on the freedoms of Western civilisation. The essential thing was to try and understand that the great majority of the people of the world did not have the fortunate accidental geographic, historical and social circumstances with which we are favoured, and we should remember these facts in trying to understand why they did certain things.

Wealth to Workers

Considerable enthusiasm for Socialism was shown in a number of questions put to the speaker. Holding that there were in the Parliamentary Labour Party 42 persons who individually professed Socialism ("some scientific—others emotional Socialists"), Dr. Finlay held that whether or not they collectively practised Socialism was a matter for his hearers to judge. He thought that New Zealanders were not a Socialist people, they did not want Socialism as such, but they wanted the fruits of Socialism. The speaker reiterated his belief that the mandate of the Labour Party was to give an ever-increasing proportion of the nation's wealth to the worker.

Mr. A. C. McLaren was in the chair. About fifty persons were present.

University of Oklahoma Botany Professor Lawrence M. Rohrbaugh has a suggestion for finicky fruit eaters: throw away the apple and eat the worm; it is more nourishing. —Time.

Back to the Indians. Once every term the Union, Oxford's famed white-tie debating society, tries to find something less weighty than Empire Preference or what-to-do-about-Russia to talk about. Topic for a recent week: "That in the opinion of this House, Columbus went too far." —Time.

The snail.

With his marvellous method of portage, Is Nature's answer

To the housing shortage.

—PIC.

COLUMBIA AND IKE—(Cont.)

of teaching and the pay. We must have a top-flight staff, one that can take pride in its work, and be assured of its proper place in the world."

Need in Auckland

In Columbia's decision to have for its president a man of proved administrative ability, we can see a lead to New Zealand, and to Auckland in particular. With our College being broken up and distributed over a radius of about twenty miles, it is time that steps were taken to ensure the preservation of its unity by the appointment of a full-time head who, by giving all his time and energy to the administration of the College, would help preserve it as a whole, even in the face of the division and dispersion that seems inevitable until the move to Tamaki has been made. This person's duties would be somewhat greater than those of the Registrar, who is more a superintendent than a leader. As with Eisenhower, our principal need not be brilliant from a narrow academic view, but he should be possessed of those qualities so rare nowadays, commonsense and the ability to see things in their true perspective.

A College leader of this type would not be more appreciative of a man overseas than a better qualified man at home to fill a local appointment. He would not be influenced by pressures brought to bear on him by external sources in matters such as the attempted regulation of the political views of individual members of the staff.

Not every head would be of such a high moral character as this, and Columbia is fortunate in having persuaded Dwight Eisenhower to perform this task. Auckland University College will be lucky if it can get anyone of the calibre of Mr. (for it is Mister now) Eisenhower, but it stands more chance if it starts looking for one as soon as possible.

—A.

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LITERARY CLUB SPECULATES on the Future of the New Zealand Novel

The meeting of the Literary Club on April 14th had been scheduled for a full dress panel discussion, but was whittled down to Mr. Joseph and Mr. McCormick, who spoke on the future of the New Zealand novel.

Mr. Joseph, the first speaker, skirted the main issue and contented himself with skirmishing round the far more fascinating theme of the novel in general. There were, he said, two kinds of novel, the observational novel, concerned with people and things, and the analytical novel, or novel of sensation, concerned with states of mind, whose best exponents were James, Proust, Joyce and Virginia Woolf, with their probing into minds and their attitude to time.

With the decrease in sensibility and in the leisure to indulge it during the past two or three decades, the analytical novel had been on the wane, and the novel of action was becoming more popular. So far this development was not complete, probably because men of action were incapable of writing, or at all events of writing well enough for publication. The Spanish war and the last war had given considerable impetus to this form of writing; the best examples were the semi-autobiographical fiction of George Millar and the work of such men as Richard Hilary, John Mulgan and Guy Gibson.

Reasons for the Stagnation of the Novel

Mr. Joseph gave as further reasons for the lapse of the analytical novel, the narrow field of many writers, their reluctance to travel further than their own limited experience, and their too great preoccupation with elaborate technique. He attributed the almost universal mediocrity of the novel in general to the fact that many authors write with an eye to the possibility of a film of their work and to the excessive output of so many writers. When writers were producing one good book every five or ten years, we might expect a masterpiece, and why, asked Mr. Joseph with a burst of optimism, should this not come from New Zealand?

A Dark Outlook for the New Zealand Novel

Mr. McCormick devoted himself more strictly to the future of the New Zealand novel. Postulating that the future lies in the present, he added that the New Zealand novel of the future would grow from the novel of to-day and yesterday, which was not hopeful. With some gloom he cited Edith Grossman, Jane Mander, Ngaio Marsh, John A. Lee, Robin Hyde and Dan Davin! Here there was not much basis for the future of the New Zealand novel.

Peering darkly into the future, he had even less confidence. The English novel was written not for love of writing or of money alone, but as the result of certain stimuli, which he summarised as

social, citing Dickens' attempts to adjust society, Evelyn Waugh's attempt to maintain it, Scott's desire for enough money to build a baronial castle, and the bitter economic pressure which drove Goldsmith to work; physical, such as the consumption of the Brontës; psychological, of which an example was Charlotte Brontë's repressions; and moral, when a writer must express his ideas on good and evil. The novelist, in short, is an oyster who must have a grain of sand inside his shell before he can produce his pearl.

Applying this to New Zealand, he pointed out that in this country the oysters were being denied their grains of sand. The social order was perfect, there was no incentive to avoid poverty, thanks to social security, or to amass wealth, said Mr. McCormick, brooding on taxation. The Building Controller would deal with any ambition to build castles. The Health Department was stamping out disease, and consumption, which lay behind so much great fiction, was being attacked with particular violence. Fortunately psychological remedies were not so advanced, though he saw with concern the growth of Child Guidance Clinics. Even the religious stimulus was being removed with the growth of secular education and the decay of superstition.

Some Hope for the Future

Prospects, then, seemed dim: there was neither tradition nor driving force. Mr. McCormick did, however, hold out some hope for the future in the establishment of the State Literary Committee. This must reverse those forces that would extinguish the novel; it must recapitulate in ten or twenty years the history of the novel. With present-day methods and the backing of the State, New Zealand could produce the right stimuli. For production of work like the Brontës', writers must be set up on the Waimarino Plain or some other area most similar to the Yorkshire Moors with the right T.B. content, and preferably with a pub. nearby for the encouragement of a drunken brother.

For the production of work like Conrad's, a Pole would be needed. Basic English and modern methods of transport would, in a quarter of the time taken by Conrad, teach him the language and provide him with the right exotic atmosphere. And so with other writers.

With these grave remarks, Mr. McCormick concluded. Mr. Joseph was heard to say that he was looking forward to the day when the New Zealand James Joyce would write "A Day in the Life of a Civil Servant" on the model of "Ulysses."

The meeting was then thrown open and the usual verbal scrum followed.

THE PROBLEM OF GIFTS

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No matter what the occasion the question of a suitable gift presents a problem, some people seem to have everything; come to think about it they haven't an outstanding photograph of yourself, have they? No! Well, Dunstan Ely will take a picture that will delight giver and receiver alike. It's a nice personal touch. Why not ring 43-624 for an Appointment.

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AT THE THEATRE

EUGENE O'NEILL'S "AH WILDERNESS!"

"Ah Wilderness" gave the W.E.A. Dramatic Club an opportunity for displaying the technique which often seems wasted on the morbid one-acters they produce at club evenings. It shows off O'Neill to best advantage, too, as the less pretentious comedy doesn't betray his lack of any very profound originality or intellect, as his more formalised and ambitious tragedies tend to do. The "Star" critic blamed the cast for not getting it across as well as they might have, but I think the difficulty was rather inherent in the play with its sudden transitions from near-tragedy to humour. The settings were very attractive, suggesting the atmosphere with economy of detail, and permitting quick changes of scene, while the beautiful lights set was used unobtrusively and to very good effect.

Our colleague afore-mentioned on the "Star" speaks of inadequate casting. I couldn't agree less. Individual performances of a high order are fairly common at W.E.A. shows, and in this play all the individual characterisations were good, but so well-balanced that no part could really be singled out above the others. I thought personally that Esslie's voice and manner were a little monotonous. Richard's awkward posture and movements were very irritating, though suited to the part. The scene where Nat Miller and Syd come home after the Fourth of July picnic was a model of careful timing, and nice differentiation between the gaiety and the head of the family, and the downright intoxication of Syd, who remained very lovable nevertheless. In the difficult scene where Arthur was singing off-stage the actors took the commendable course of choosing an expressive attitude and holding it, a useful lesson to those amateurs who seem to have a horror of keeping still on the stage.

The play opened incisively, and thenceforward the audience's attention was held until perhaps Act Four, where the scene on the beach between Richard and Muriel is unduly prolonged by the dramatist. The darkness of the stage, with just two rocks showed by a diffused spotlight, although very effective, made it hard for the audience to concentrate for long. People tended to remember that it was nearly 10.45, and that there were trams and things to be caught, but we should be thankful that it wasn't the length of "The Iceman Cometh"—four hours, with a break of 75 minutes for dinner!

—A.H.F.

"THE JEST" Red-Blooded Drama

I went to see "The Jest," by the Pasadena Players, because I wanted to know what there was in "a vigorous red-blooded drama of Medieval love and vengeance" that produced all the enthusiasm in the critics. It was as good

as they said, but to be honest I can't quite tell why. The play itself only goes to prove that we haven't progressed as far from the Elizabethans as some of us might like to think. (Senecan influence in the crimes that happened off-stage, what?) When the lady tried to put out Neri's eyes I almost imagined myself in the Globe at one of the first performances of "King Lear." Of course the whole thing was really a vehicle for the magnificent force of the acting, and the colour of setting and costume. It was red-blooded, and it is just some of that blood that we need in the, usually, rather anaemic drama of our own day. (Intellectual amateurs please note.) The Highbrow may justifiably observe that "The Jest" was nothing like good drama, but can he produce any modern tragedy that is good, and popular, theatre in the sense that this was?

I must confess that the third act in the dungeon seemed to fall off rather; we had a few delightfully sadistic moments, but Giannetto's changes of plan and attitude were a little confusing, and the gaoler's nonchalant references to two feet of water and witches being 'er-questioned, were so off-hand as to be unconvincing. The religious burlings of Neri feigning idiocy probably weren't echoes of "Hymns Ancient and Modern," but some of it bore a disturbing resemblance!

At the moment our theatrical stand-

ards are in a state of horrid confusion, with Ibsen and Komisarjevsky presiding uneasily over a sort of two-power sphere of influence. Perhaps the formation of National Theatres will help to produce a new convention. Until it becomes more "popular" in the strict sense of the term the theatre will never return to serious rivalry with the cinema. Perhaps, though, despite excitement and splendid vitality, even this didn't go far enough to catch the public taste. The female next to me, who looked as though her digestive processes were ruminatory rather than the usual kind, remarked in the middle of Act III that it was "a bit corny. I'd rather see a good murder on the films." Her impressions may have improved at the end, I don't know. She had dropped her bag of bananas under the seat.

—A.H.F.



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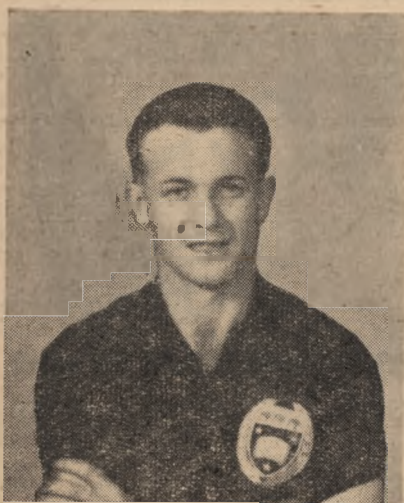
EXECUTIVE AT WORK

These brief reports of the Executive's activity, a regular feature in **Craccum** during the last few years, were originally introduced to let students know how badly the Executive was mismanaging student affairs. Their main present function is to record the actions and decisions of the Executive that are likely to affect or interest anyone.

The meeting of April 12th, reported below, was notable for the Vice-President's resignation, the election of Mr. Tizard to his post, and the appointment of Mr. Gatfield as the new member.

Resignation of David Neal

Mr. David Neal's resignation was placed before Exec. and received with regret. This left open the position of



Vice-President of the Students' Association, to which Mr. Bob Tizard was elected. Mr. Tizard was also allocated Mr. Neal's portfolios meantime. It was resolved that Mr. Ken Gatfield be co-opted to the Executive to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Neal.

1947 Elections Report

Mr. McLaren tabled a report on the Exec. elections last year. Efforts to obtain a bigger poll had been fairly successful, and an increase of voters from 23 per cent of students in 1946 to 36 per cent in 1948 was obtained. The committee reporting felt, however, that further efforts should be made to obtain not only a larger poll, but also a more well-informed one. An alarming increase in informal votes from 10 (1946) to 100 (1947) was also noted, and it was recommended that the arrangement of the ballot paper be changed.

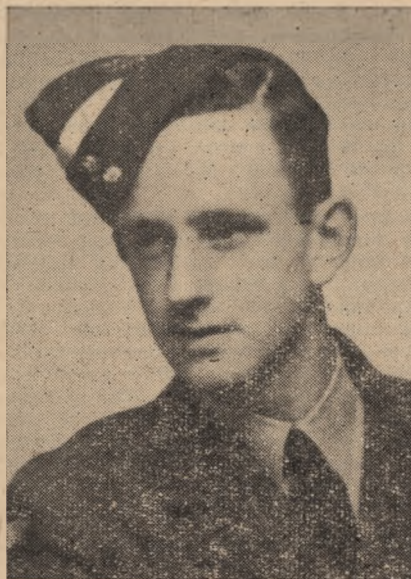
I.U.S. Reports Sought

Mr. Walt Brown wrote to the Exec. deprecating the cultural decline in students which is becoming more apparent and requesting that copies of the Ziman and Redrup reports from the Prague

meeting of I.U.S. 1947 be bound and placed in the Library. The Executive had anticipated Mr. Brown and already had copies of the Ziman Report ready for presentation (unbound), while the Redrup Report is, at the moment, not easily obtainable here.

N.Z.U.S.A. MATTERS

Mr. Tizard presented two letters in connection with N.Z.U.S.A. From Miss Bogle, A.U.C. Resident Member in Wellington, came a request for minutes of



Exec. meetings and instructions from Exec. as to the policy she was to adopt. From the V.U.C. "caretaker" Exec. there was a long memo requesting A.U.C. support to recommendations which were designed to bind N.Z.U.S.A. representatives to follow blindly instructions from individual Executives. The motions of the memo involved a Mr. O'Brien's name prominently as mover or seconder, and from the drift of it, though nothing express was stated, it was apparent that V.U.C. was not satisfied with the action of some delegates at the A.G.M. of N.Z.U.S.A. at Dunedin. At this stage the meeting went into committee, and on emerging was faced with an excellent proposal from Mr. Peter Robinson for a better

ACCOUNTS SYSTEM

This is designed to protect Exec. from itself. Official order books for the chairman and secretary of various committees to use, it is hoped, will avoid the Association the embarrassment of receiving stray bills for goods for which no one can account and for which no one is apparently responsible. Mr. Robinson was at pains to point out that these are to be purely for Exec. Committees and not for the various clubs and societies.

ENGINEERS AT ARDMORE

The status of the Engineering Society at Ardmore (or the section of it there) has been discussed and the proposals determined involve the election from it of a supernumery member to the Executive Committee of the Students' Association, which will make a grant of £50 to the Society, but beyond that the Engineering Society will pay all their own expenses. Members will be eligible for Tournament teams, and the Society will remain a College association, since in the future the Engineering Society will be re-united at Tamaki. The number of members involved is about 120.

Its numbers rapidly dwindling, the meeting deferred action on several matters, including Student Relief's continuance in the hands of the S.C.M. Only six members were left when Mr. Nathan closed the conference at 9.45 p.m.

SPIVS

CON MEN (OR WOMEN) ACTIVE

The text-book shortage has encouraged some unscrupulous individuals to offer much-sought books for sale, with the request that payment be made via the letter racks. Several students have trustingly paid quite considerable sums to bogus identities in anticipation of receiving needed books.

Future buyers should ensure that the sellers, if unknown to them, produce the books before payment is made or that the deal is done directly with the seller, and not via the letter racks or post.

Getting out an issue of **CRACCUM** is fun, but it's no picnic.

If we print jokes, people say we're silly.

If we don't, they say we're too serious.

If we clip from other magazines we're to lazy to write them ourselves.

If we don't, we're too fond of our own stuff.

If we don't tuse suggestions or contributions, we don't appreciate true genius.

If we do use them, the page is filled with junk.

Now, like as not, someone will say we swiped this from some other magazine.

We did—and so did the magazine we swiped it from, and so di . . .

* * *

UPON DISCOVERING A COW ON THE DOORSTEP AT 4 A.M.

Cow,
Are you really a hallucination,
Or merely the milkman's answer
To the milk-bottle situation?

—PIC.

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National Congress of Catholic Students and Graduates

From February 13th to 16th there was held at "Knocknagree" a congress, the first of its kind to be held in New Zealand, of the University Catholic Society, New Zealand. This society is a recently-formed organisation combining the University Catholic societies of each centre. The congress was sponsored by the Auckland University Catholic Club.

Over one hundred students and graduates were present, of whom eighty were resident at "Knocknagree." Several eminent Catholic educationalists travelled to Auckland to participate in the Congress. Each University Catholic society was represented by its chaplain and a number of delegates. In the unavoidable absence of Professor Vernon Griffiths, the president of the U.C.S.N.Z., the vice-president, Mr. Kevin O'Brien, B.Com., was in attendance. The chairman of the Congress was Mr. Daniel P. O'Connell, LL.B., president of the Auckland University Catholic Club.

The theme of the Congress was "Catholicism and the University," each address and discussion centring around this topic.

In his opening address, his Lordship, Bishop Liston, said that this was an age in which men have in large measure ceased to have an interest in formal religion, regarding it as simply irrelevant to the serious day-to-day problems of living. In attempting to deal with this situation, His Lordship advised his audience to emulate the way of St. Paul with the world of Roman and Greek men, that is, to make Christ the Lord, His Person, Truth, Grace and Law, the mainspring and motive of all they seek to do.

FATHER F. WALSH

In the afternoon the speaker was Father F. Walsh, D.D., of Ohakune, whose theme was "The Necessity of Theology." Father Walsh laid the foundation for the entire Congress, outlining lucidly and attractively the basic importance of theology as a spiritual and intellectual discipline, and pointed out that to have meaning and direction for a Catholic student, his knowledge must be integrated in theology, the basis for an understanding of all the arts, sciences and philosophies. Father Walsh said that theology was not the private preserve of the specialist, but a form of knowledge and understanding which could and should be cultivated by University students, on whom rested the responsibility for welding together all their learning into a harmonious whole under its guidance rather than collecting disordered fragments of knowledge.

MR. J. C. REID

On Saturday morning Mr. J. C. Reid, M.A., lecturer in English at A.U.C., spoke on "The Catholic Student and the University." Mr. Reid approached his problem on the two lines of knowledge and action and stressed the importance of the Catholic student adjusting himself

to the academic atmosphere and the difficulties attending this. He emphasised the need for the Catholic student's knowledge of his faith to mature and develop as his secular knowledge developed so that there would be no disparity between the two and consequent difficulties in his own mind. He drew attention to the fallacious views held by many Catholics concerning the University, its staffs and their attitude towards Catholicism.

He appealed for a more intimate understanding and knowledge of University life in New Zealand by Catholics and for a Catholic to be neither a bigot nor one ashamed of his faith. He also pointed out in some detail the deficiencies of the New Zealand University system, the need for residential colleges and more communal life and the frequent lack of real direction in studies.

Mr. Reid's comprehensive and valuable examination of the existing position called forth much corroborative comment from those present.

MR. M. K. JOSEPH

Continuing this theme, Mr. M. K. Joseph, M.A., B.Litt., lecturer in English at A.U.C., spoke in the afternoon on "The Catholic Teacher in the University." Mr. Joseph's main points were the historical process by which the New Zealand University had developed and the position which teachers in general occupied in it. He drew attention to the special responsibilities of the Catholic teacher to his colleagues and to his students, and emphasised the fact that the Catholic had a special duty to exercise tact in handling debatable questions. At the same time, by his character, by his sense of justice and fairness, and by his balance, a Catholic teacher could win respect for his faith. Mr. Joseph also outlined the changes in the University atmosphere and in the various fields of learning in recent years, and showed how most of the changes favoured the Catholic view.

Mr. Joseph's talk complemented Mr. Reid's, and the two gave an excellent picture of local conditions, crystallising many ideas and offering a wide field for comment.

EDUCATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

On Sunday morning an educational symposium was held. This was led by Mr. B. W. Hare, M.A., Dip.Ed., lecturer in Education at A.U.C. Mr. Hare dealt chiefly with "Progressivism" in modern education and succinctly explained the ideas underlying modern pragmatic methods. He pointed out the basic incompatibility of Deweyism and Catholicism, but also emphasised the value of much of modern methodology. It was possible, he said, to separate a good deal of the practice from the theory.

Father Basil Blake, S.M., M.A., rector of St. Augustine's High School, Wanganui, followed and briefly described recent developments in New Zealand education

A new Age of Congresses seems to be with us. This article describes one held this summer near Auckland. The main ingredients of a successful congress appear to be these: A theme, a battery of discussion leaders, a well-organised timetable, and a pleasant site.

and their application in post-primary schools, together with his personal experiences with New Zealand educational authorities. Father Blake supported Mr. Hare's views and urged a critical and balanced attitude to recent educational developments. The symposium was concluded by Brother Borgia, B.A., provincial of the Marist Brothers, who summarised the history of Catholic educational foundations and drew attention to the remarkable developments of recent years.

FATHER FORSMAN

The final address was given in the afternoon by Father E. A. Forsman, B.A., whose subject was "Towards a Living Synthesis." Father Forsman reviewed the previous speeches, drawing the main points from each and re-emphasised the necessity for a study of scholastic philosophy by University students. He asserted the need for a course of this subject at every University.

Father Forsman passed then to a detailed set of suggestions for practical action for the assistance of the University student. Such proposals as the wider extension of Catholic library facilities, the importation of well-known overseas Catholic journals, the translation of foreign reviews, and the compiling of book-lists complementing the University text-book list were warmly received.

Sub-committees were set up at the final session on the Monday morning for the purpose of carrying into effect some of the practical suggestions made at the Congress.

Full though the intellectual activities were, the spiritual and social sides of the Congress were not neglected. Dialogue Mass each morning, a special Missa Cantata on Sunday, and Rosary and Benediction each evening were held in the chapel. Valuable spiritual addresses were given by Rev. Dr. Chapman, S.M., before Mass and Benediction. The vigorous singing of "Christus Regnat" at the end of each conference exemplified the spirit of the whole gathering.

Participants took advantage of the beautiful summer weather to enjoy the natural beauty of the surroundings, and to swim in the Oratia stream. Visitors to Auckland were taken driving in the Waitakeres. Dancing, singing and table tennis filled in the evenings.

The Congress succeeded in directing the attention of those present to the problems and responsibilities of Catholic students. It was an historic occasion, marking no doubt the beginning of regular summer schools for Catholic students and graduates.

Music School at Cambridge

From January 19th to the 30th, for the third year in succession, a group of musicians, professionals, amateurs, players and listeners alike, assembled at St. Peter's School, Cambridge, for the School of Music, which, since its institution in 1946, is already becoming an annual event for New Zealand music-lovers.

Musical Indigestion?

One hundred and twenty musicians "en masse" would seem quite a formidable array to most people, and the thought of eleven days' music alone would be inclined to bring on an acute attack of "musical indigestion." Even musicians are normal sometimes, and St. Peter's was not inundated by a crowd of long-haired aesthetes, but a group of very friendly, very human and sporty people.

Idea Behind Success

Once again in the bright Waikato sunshine the delights of a thoroughly musical holiday were experienced. To the accompaniment of clattering teacups on that first afternoon, friendships were renewed, the two previous Schools were discussed and wonder was expressed as to what "line of fire" was to be taken this time. In his address of welcome the same evening Mr. A. F. B. Broadhurst answered this last query by stressing the importance of playing with people rather than to people—an idea which was behind the success of the 1948 Music School.

The course, organised by the Adult Education Centre, was under the direction of Owen Jensen, to whom goes a great deal of the credit for the success of the school. Mr. Jensen was assisted by an admirable tutorial staff who did everything to make things run smoothly and keep up the high standard of musical attainment of the two previous schools.

Value of Chamber Music

The accent this year was on chamber music, and under the experienced coaching of Helen Hopkins, Winifred Stiles, Molly Wright and Alex Lindsay, much valuable work was done. After listening to a performance by the above four of the Debussy Quartet, Dr. Thomas Fielden, examiner for the Associated Board, said that he had never heard a finer performance of the slow movement of the Quartet. The opportunity of studying the technique of chamber music playing was given to as many instrumentalists as possible, and much benefit was derived from this arrangement, especially for those players who normally lacked the opportunity of getting together.

Study Groups

The orchestra, under Alex Lindsay, had, for the first time, the assistance of a woodwind section which was tutored by George Hopkins. Under the direction of L. C. M. Saunders, the choir gave three programmes, including a short recital of church music in the

chapel. The ladies' sections also performed Dorothea Francis's setting of the Magnificat.

Frederick Page for the first week and Dr. Thomas Fielden for the second week were in charge of the pianoforte group. Members of the latter group were also included in chamber music ensembles. Music-lovers without any special ability confined their attentions to the listeners' group, under the guidance of Layton Ring and Ramsay Howie.

The final concert was devoted, to works composed by students of the composition group under Douglas Lilburn. The orchestra performed these student compositions at the final concert, and the high standard they attained showed a remarkable development from the previous school, which all the members of the group had attended.

Music and Society

The lectures, revolving round "Music and Society," which were given by Owen Jensen, Ramsay Howie and Layton Ring in turn, gave rise to many informal discussions—even in the swimming baths—and brought up numbers of debatable points.

The impetus of enjoyment was speeded up by the superb surroundings of St. Peter's—swimming baths, playing fields and tennis courts were all available to the students, who made good use of them. The annual cricket match caused a great deal of amusement as well as enjoyment. The swimming pool proved very popular after a strenuous game of tennis or an extra long practice on the double bass.

Finale

After supper on the final night frivolity reigned supreme in the shape of a fancy dress ball, and the grand march was a revelation as to what the best-dressed musician should wear!

And so it ended—eleven days of glorious musical holiday. Those who had taken part in, listened to and lived with music for that short—oh, how short!—time, went back to their farming, their office work, their books and their teaching with memories of knowledge gained, newly-found friends and happy expectation of the 1949 Cambridge Music School. —K.M.R.

SCIENCE FACULTY NEWS

It is reported that there are huge stocks of Petromyzontia in the Zoology store room. In fact, a "surfeit of Lampreys."

* * *

During the Easter Vacation Professor Bartrum travelled at least 150 miles as a pillion rider on a motor cycle. He looks no less youthful despite this.

* * *

From the Physics department comes this story:

Professor Burbidge (at first Stage I lecture): "Will those at the back who can't hear what I am saying please put up their hands."

Field Club's Trip to The Noises

A party, some 48 strong, left by launch for the Noises at 9.30 a.m. on Saturday, March 26th. All hearts were happy and stomachs steady. The first half-hour was very pleasant, and then the fun started. A promised storm arrived, the waves were large, and some were sick. Many were green. The journey out took 3½ hours. At least one man was heard to remark (or should we say gasp), "If only the bottom of the boat would open all this would end."

Once at the Noises the party, at least part of it, had lunch and then set out to investigate the island. The Zoologists followed the coast. The Botanists explored the vegetation, and the Geologists did very little.

Embarkation was difficult. A dinghy was used to take three or four people at a time from the beach to the launch. Waves were breaking, and had it not been for the stout efforts of Bill Fletcher (in bathing suit) the operation would have taken much longer than it did.

The trip home was not as bad as the outward one. Auckland was reached at 6.15 p.m., and most were glad to step on firm land again.

Despite the bad weather, fun was had by a few.

* * *

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On sunny summer holidays,
When yellow Lupin flowers blaze,
Beneath the shade of Lion Rock
Romantic-minded couples flock;
For never segregant of sex
Is the dioecious Spinitex.
Discreetly sheltering all, the Lupin
Has opportunities for snooping;
While sweet Cassinia retorta,
Alas, sees things it didn't orta,
The botanist just gives a cuss
And studies Lotus hispidus.

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CLASSICAL SOCIETY

The Countrymen in Libson

On Monday, the 11th of April, the Classical Society met in the W.C.R. to hear Mr. R. B. Libson read a paper on Virgil. This had been advertised as on "The Countryman in Virgil," but those who knew Mr. Libson's reputation as an ornithologist might have guessed that he would at least touch on the subject of birds. They would not have been disappointed. The paper was all about birds. It had originally been entitled "Bird Lore of the Romans."

But let no gentle reader think that in this Mr. Libson had wilfully and harmfully deceived us. For, in the first place, the mistake in the advertised title was due to a slip of memory, and secondly, it turned out that most of the paper did deal with Virgil.

Birds Observed by Virgil

After a few remarks on augury and the general Roman approach to birds and one or two references to other writers, Mr. Libson went on to discuss in detail the various birds mentioned by Virgil. He drew attention to the accuracy of Virgil's descriptions and the extent of his knowledge of bird-lore. Mr. Libson had himself spent some time in both Italy and Greece pursuing his classical and (probably to a greater extent) his ornithological studies, and was therefore in a position to appreciate the finer points of Virgil's bird similes. We were shown how such an intimate knowledge of birds as Virgil possessed could only have been gained at first-hand, and this made a convincing demonstration of Virgil's love of the country. Mr. Libson's paper was the tribute of one country-lover to another.

That it was appreciated by the members of the society was shown by their hearty response to the chairman's "Vos plaudite." The evening's entertainment was concluded by reviving the Classical Society tradition of having supper at the Regal Tearooms.

Coffee Evenings Should Be Fewer and Better

Beginning at last to question whether Coffee Evenings serve any useful purpose or justify the expenditure of general student funds on them, the organisers asked Craccum to sound public opinion on the subject. The consensus of opinion seems to be that they are disagreeable functions and that they ought to be held less frequently.

Considerable research was made into the subject of coffee evenings, and people's reactions to them were tested from every angle. On the question of enjoyment students were rather coy, preferring not to state why they enjoyed themselves. Some, indeed, did not seem to know whether their reactions were those of enjoyment or not. Similarly, reasons for going to them were rather vague, and one Arts student summed it up thus:

"Like most democratic institutions, coffee evenings are silly institutions, but all the same one goes—well, just because one does. There's no question of particular enjoyment involved!"

In an attempt to gain some information, relevant or not, the query was broadcast, "Are Coffee Evenings a Good Thing?" Once again it was rather languidly received, most people agreeing that A.U.C. social life left much to be desired, and that was that.

This, however, led on to the bait of suggestions for the improvement of coffee evenings, and immediately results were forthcoming. Complaints and opinions were all aired vociferously.

Not Too Busy

The general opinion in the Science Department was that the Sci. Soc. and Tramping Club evenings were the best organised, although this was strenuously opposed by the Architects. They maintained that at their evenings there was "plenty of good, clean fun and the crowds weren't too beery." These same students advocated old-time and novelty

dances, such as the Three-step polonaises and the Palais Glide.

This led to the question of dance bands, an Arts student saying that, as there was a perfectly good band run by one Pete, an engineer, why not use it? "I definitely think coffee evenings should be a students' affair and, anyhow, we ought to have a decent students' dance band."

Then complaints came readily and emphatically about Supper. Apparently it is the bright spot of most people's evenings, and they were bitter about the poor quality of the suppers served and especially about the fact that very often there was none at all!

Possible Improvements

Suggestions were also made as to where the coffee evenings should be held. All were agreed that the Men's Common Room was far too small and that the Hall would be much better. It was also agreed most vehemently that if they were to be continued in the Men's Common Room, the floor, with its pitfalls for unwary feet, should be improved. It was suggested, too, that the evenings should last longer or begin earlier, as after supper there was so little time left for dancing. Another proposed that the organisers should definitely see that everything was cleared up afterwards.

Finally one or two students tentatively put forward the idea that if there were fewer but better-run coffee evenings a more representative crowd would attend them and they would be a better indication of A.U.C.'s social life.

TRAMPING CLUB A.G.M.

WALLPAPER AND RHUBARB

Many freshers gathered with the crusted and calloused redoubtables of A.U.C.T.C. in the Chemistry Theatre on March 17 to natter, drink tea, check the budget and elect the following ladies and gentlemen as their officers for the year:—

Vice-President: Mr. G. A. Hookings.
Vice-Presidents: Messrs. A. D. Mead, J. H. Rose, J. H. Cummings, Professor L. H. Briggs, Mrs. Aileen Odell, Messrs. A. L. Odell, B. R. Morton, R. W. Cawley, C. S. Masters and C. M. Sedgedin.
Club Captain: Marin Segedin.
Secretary-Treasurer: Sainsbury Strack
Committee: Marie Crum, Shirley Anne Rose, Alan Goodyear, Dick Anson, Ron Bennett.

The committee has already scratched its collective head and decided that the May tramp in the second week of the holidays will be through the Hunua, where a fine new hut wants only the

wallpaper to complete its beauty (and imperviousness). So if freshers and others want to give the elements a chance to blow, or wash, away the academic cobwebs, they should keep an eye on the notice board for further gen. The country is great, leaders uphold humanitarian principles, and a raughty time is guaranteed.

Noteworthy is a party held on April 9 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Odell to farewell Graham Holland, our ex-club captain, who leaves to join the two other ex-presidents at Cambridge. By singing "Rose Petals Pressed in a Bible" with all his accustomed style, "Dutch" added much to the hilarity which hid so completely the sorrow felt at his departure. He was, however, afforded eloquent testimony of this feeling by a dainty bouquet of rhubarb, crumpets and saveloys.

Lastly: for all interested in tramping, the club publishes a mag. (not a rival of Craccum). The price is 2/6 per annum, and a note in the rack, addressed to Marie Crum, will secure your copies.

—D.G.

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7th MAY, 1948

Rehearsals of 'Dr. Faustus' Begin

At a committee meeting of the Drama Society in November, 1947, it was decided to present "Dr. Faustus" as the major 1948 production, with Professor Musgrove producing and Mike Scott stage managing.

Since then there has been a great deal of hard work involved. The scripts, which combined the 1604 and 1616 editions, have been typed, the costumes and sets designed. Mr. A. J. C. Fisher has begun work on the masks for the Seven Deadly Sins, and after many hours of auditions a tentative cast has been selected.

On 11th April a first rehearsal was held which, under the circumstances, was quite successful.

So many of the cast are newcomers to the College, it is difficult to give much information about their stage experience.

Ron McKenzie, who is the Chorus, has played in many good Otago University productions. The voices of Joan Holland and Ruth Nicholas contrast very effectively as the Good and Bad Angels.

Jack Woods, who toured New Zealand with Ngaio Marsh, plays Mephistopheles—a part which could so easily be reduced to operatic melodrama. Judging by his performances in "Hamlet," "Macbeth" and "Riders to the Sea," he should play Mephistopheles with exactly the right amount of restraint and intensity.

The parts of Valdes and Lucifer are taken by John Scott, whose voice and stage presence made him such an impressive king in "The Shoemaker's Holiday." John Chamley revealed his aptitude for character roles in his reading of the Pope. That, and his interpretation of Sloth were the main events at this first rehearsal. Cyril Joyce, who comes to us from Training College, where he produced last year's successful tournament and play, is Benvolio, the courtier who offended Faustus and was punished by having a pair of stag's horns clapped upon his head. By July 19th, when "Dr. Faustus" is to be presented Benvolio, with his antlers and broad dialect, will be a joy to see and hear.

Jean McCorkindale, who is cast as Helen, does a difficult job very well—standing still, saying nothing and looking beautiful. This casting is no reflection on Jean's talent; in fact, nearly 100 women were auditioned for the few small female parts in the play. Two women playing as Deadly Sins are Lillian Laidlaw as Pride and June Hunt, who was "The Woman in Green" in "Peer Gynt," as Envy. Another character from "Peer Gynt" is Marshall Hobson, who, I believe, had some part or other in that play. Marshall plays Dr. Faustus. Warren Beasley, who was Firk in "The Shoemaker's Holiday," has the small part of Wagner.

This is an expensive and ambitious production and one requiring much hard work and anxiety for the committee, whose worries would be eased a little if it knew that the 3000 students of this College intended to give real support to "Dr. Faustus," which is to be presented in the Concert Chamber on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 24th of July.

Value and Functions of W.S.C.F.

S.C.M. SUNDAY TEA

Eighty-seven students were present at the S.C.M. Sunday Tea held in the Women's Common Room on April 11th. The speaker on this occasion was the Rev. Lex Miller, whose subject was the World Student Christian Federation, generally known as the W.S.C.F., of which the N.Z.S.C.M. is one of the national branches.

The Rev. Miller said that the W.S.C.F., which began its formal existence in 1895, had always been of particular interest to him and that he considered the national cross-fertilisation of ideas which took place within the movement was invaluable. Old statements took on new life, and what he called this "traffic in Christian knowledge" made for the enrichment of the student body.

He then proceeded to illustrate the significance of the name of the W.S.C.F. The first word of the title he explained meant that the Federation existed in and for the world, although it was not the world's possession, but was under authority from God. The W.S.C.F. had always been a pioneer in the ecumenical movement, and the motto of the S.C.M., "Ut Omnes Unum Sint," was the answer to the prayer of Christ that all who believe in Him should be one.

Exposure to Doubts

Under his second heading "Student," Mr. Miller, said that it was the duty of students to live on the frontiers of thought, to expose their minds to doubts and different beliefs so that they might bring back to the Church a faith enriched by radical testing and purged by criticism. One must be aware of the fact that the University is to some extent an "ivory-tower" community where certain types of knowledge are not found. There is need of the insight that all truth is Christ's truth. The W.S.C.F. seeks to declare the lordship of Christ in the secular universities and to discover what is the will of God for the universities. "Hear John Coleman!" was the emphatic exhortation at this point.

Relations With Community

He advocated the need of a closer relationship with the industrial community to correct the prevailing academic preoccupations of students. Vacation work-camps had been successfully organised in Canada and elsewhere with

WOMEN'S HOCKEY CLUB A.G.M.

The Sheet Seemed Unbalanced

Officers for 1948

President: Mr. Julius Hogben.
Vice-Presidents: Mr. P. Crawley, Mrs. Jensen, Misses K. Batty, M. Browne, E. Myers.
Club Captain: Beverley Rudd.
Secretary: Maureen Lamb.
Treasurer: Susan Ellis.
Committee: Rae Gribble, Shirley Eyre (Fresher member), Margaret Robinson, Anne Simmonds, Joan Winter.

The Annual General Meeting of the Club was held on March 22nd. The President, Mr. J. Hogben, was in the chair. We would like to record that he was not one wit perturbed by his role of the sole male component of the gathering. Nor were we.

The minutes of the previous A.G.M. were read and confirmed. The Annual Report was then presented, and the "balance sheet" revealed upon the blackboard. Mr. Hogben declined to call it a "balance sheet," but we reiterate—it did balance. The concerted mathematics of the committee had seen to it.

We were pleased at the interest shown by the Club in the discussion following the adoption of the report. We feel that it is a healthy sign when the Club shows any tendency towards original thought.

Mr. Hogben had some constructive advice to offer us. This evolved out of his suffering experience with his own family.

The election of officers followed and the business of the meeting ended.

We felt that Mr. Hogben should have departed more suitably singing "Good-night, Ladies."

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this in view. Finally, the W.S.C.F. declared the rule of Christ over the total world of His creation and redemption.

DATES :

5th, 12th May—S.C.M. May Camp at Camp Wesley, near Henderson.

—B.H.

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7th MAY,

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL CLUB

The Club has a number of promising players—those who attended Tournament appear to have gained plenty of experience, and we hope some of it concerned Basketball. Some of the "Old Hands" stayed home during Easter—Dot Wilshire, who says she thinks the rest refreshing; Nancy Martin and Verna Prestige, who will be back on the court with their usual gusto! So come along, girls, there's plenty of room in the club for players, especially those who played in school teams. We have a coach who'll help new players, and she is very tough on members generally. Good standard is maintained by 'Varsity in the Auckland Association's matches on Saturday afternoons. We are trying to maintain the grand reputation University Blues made by holding the Senior Cup for the best part of fifteen years!

Practices are held at frequent intervals, where you will find the following players:—

Dorothy Wilshire: Club captain and most experienced of them all. This is basketball, and here's the proof—N.Z.U. Blue 1947, Auckland Senior Rep. 1044-5 and 6, Secretary, Auckland Referees' Association—what a woman.

Flora McDonald has the longest record of late arrivals of anyone in Basketball history. But that lateness doesn't hinder her. Success is proved by her inclusion in the Union Rep. Teams of 1946-47. "Bubby" holds an N.Z.U. Blue and vice-captained Tourney team this year.

Helen Clark—"You can be down and yet not out." Helen was injured at Easter, 1947, but she's "up and at 'em" again, and we expect great things of her this season.

Margaret King: A very attractive player—played in N.Z.U. team in Dunedin and was in the Auckland Junior Reps. last year and is heading towards Senior Rep. honours this year.

Frances Spence: The heroine of Tournament in Dunedin—one of the three N.Z.U. Blues of 1948. Dashing, daring and dangerous.

We have a host of keen young players who are pulling up their socks, adjusting their war paint and otherwise preparing for mass competition from the freshers. Notable among these are: **Jacqueline**—you're-in-the-groove—**Jackson Anderson**, **Elaine Brown**, who thinks life is "marvellous"; **Norma Croot**—we hope she had recovered her land legs after her coxing; **Lilian Gracey**—once referred to as the fastest in the team; **Beth Paterson**—she may be small, but she's nifty; and **Shirley Baker**, who makes minute plans of the Basketball Court from the top of the Botany Building.

Aren't we a marvellous collection? Come and see for yourself. Join the Basketball Club.

Senior Rugby Prospects

Strongest Backs for Years; Success Depends on Forwards

This season promises to be as fruitful as last for the senior Rugby fifteen. The first two games played gave the indication that if the forwards can hold their own, the team will be exceedingly hard to beat. The back line is the strongest for some years with powerful three-quarters which are equalled only by those of Ponsonby. Provided they keep fit, **Gilmour** and **Sweet** are well in line for representative honours. **Gilmour's** strong running and ability to put his wings in position will mean many tries.

With **Cooney**, **Tanner** and **Caughey** as five-eighths, the positions are well looked after, and **Barter** is more than a useful half-back. The one weak position in the backs is that of full-back. **Tanner** is not particularly happy there, and so far **O'Callaghan** has not yet got his transfer from League. There is a definite possibility that **Colin Kingstone** may fill the position. His transfer from Ponsonby should be effected with little difficulty, but apparently he is uncertain whether his leg will stand up to the strain another season. With **Kingstone** playing as full-back, the University back line would be complete.

Forwards Fast and Virile

Success in the long run, however, will depend on the forwards. They played poorly against Suburbs, but when rearranged turned on a fine exhibition against North Shore. Speed and virility, in which they excel, are needed to beat Ponsonby, the logical stumbling block to winning the competition. **Lydster** is unavailable this year, but the position of hooker is being filled by **Craig**. Last year's forwards turning out this season are **Rope**, **MacDonald**, **Morgan** and **Penman**. They form a solid block on which the pack can be moulded. With **Trevor Bergham** again coaching the side, prospects are good.

The side's 19-9 defeat by Grammar, although a setback, showed up certain deficiencies. The forwards played well, but in the concluding stages were not getting the ball from the scrums. When possession was gained the inside five-eighths ran just too far before passing out. The three-quarter line was consequently starved. **Freddie Allen**, the

Grammar captain, had much to do with this, for he planned the game to let the five-eighths go through. This nullified the advantages of University's superior three-quarters.

Results of play in the opening games of the various divisions were:—

Seniors: V. Suburbs—Won 21-5.
V. North Shore—Won 22-0.
Junior A: V. Otahuhu—Won 11-6.
Junior B: V. Eastern Suburbs—Won 8-6.

CHESS AND DRAUGHTS CLUB

The attention of all members is drawn to an invitation from the Dominion Road Chess Club (corner Walters Road and Dominion Road) for the club to visit them on the evening of May 18th. A lightning tourney or some similar entertainment will be held. All able to come are cordially invited.

CHESS PROBLEMS

(1) By G. H. Bralthwaite:
4Kt3, 5plp, 1R5kt, 5blk, 2kt4P, 3Kt2P1, 8, K7.

White to mate in two.

(2) DR3, 4Kt3, 2K5, 8, 3pkkt1R, 1P6, 1BIQktp2, 3blB2.

White to mate in two.

Answers: (1) R-KKt6.

(b) R-KB8.

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